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NOTICE OF THE OPENING OF A BARROW AT SCALE HOUSE, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE; AND A COMPARISON OF THAT BARROW WITH CERTAIN OTHERS IN JUTLAND.

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&c. &c. &c.

ON the 25th of October, 1864, the Rev. W. Greenwell opened a Barrow situated at Scale House, in the parish of Rylestone, near Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Barrow was about thirty feet in diameter, and five feet in height, and was surrounded by a circle of soil at the base. It was entirely composed of soil, interspersed here and there with fragments of charcoal, firmly compacted. On the top, for a space of about six or seven feet in diameter, a covering of flattish stones was laid just below the surface. On digging down at this spot, it was found that a hollow had been made in the natural surface, that had been filled up with soil, upon which had been placed a few stones and then a coffin, constructed of the trunk of a small oak tree. This primitive coffin was laid north and south, the thicker end, which no doubt contained the head of the corpse, towards the south, which was the case in the Gristhorpe Barrow also. The oaken trunk, or tree-coffin, was seven feet three inches in length, and one foot eleven inches in diameter, at the spot in which it was measured. The Gristhorpe coffin "is seven feet and a half long, and three feet three inches broad." Above the coffin the soil was finer, and upon this finer stratum was situated a layer of dark matter a good deal burned and containing pieces of charcoal. Over the whole was a covering of the ordinary compacted soil of which the Barrow was composed.

The body inhumed in this tree-coffin, and not burned, had gone totally to decay, leaving only a whitish unctuous matter behind. This substance was no doubt *adipocire*, the production of which is to be accounted for by the extreme wetness of the Barrow. Before in-

terment the corpse had been clothed, or wrapped *from head to foot* in a woollen fabric, a specimen of which is represented in the following figure :—



Fragment of the woollen dress of the body in the tree-coffin,
Scale House Barrow. Full size.*

There were no flint chippings discovered in the soil of which the Barrow was composed, or other object, and nothing else was contained in the tree-coffin, save the body in its wrappings. Some pieces of a bright black substance like pitch, which appeared to have been placed on the inside of the coffin, on examination are found to be composed of carbon and oxide of iron.

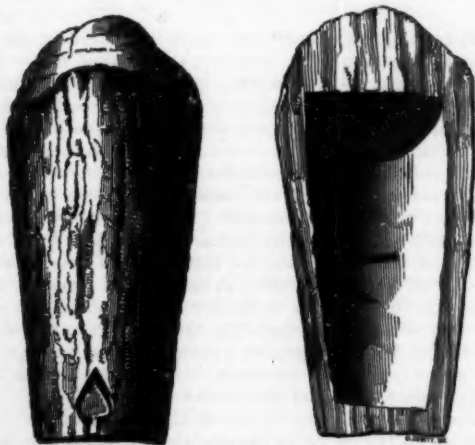
It is most unfortunate that this curious and interesting barrow had been previously opened at the top. By this proceeding the tree-coffin had been broken through, and its contents disturbed about the middle. And it is also much to be regretted, that the barrow was saturated with moisture, which had percolated into the coffin, carrying the soil with it. By this means all the contents of the barrow, save the adipocere of the body itself, including both the tree-coffin and the woollen garment, had acquired a rottenness which precluded the recovery of anything more than mere fragments. Those of the woollen dress were so filled with particles of soil, and at the same time so tender, as to admit of being reclaimed only in a very imperfect manner. In reply to our inquiries respecting the woollen cloth, Mr. Greenwell has kindly said, that it certainly went from head to foot, and that there is no doubt the body had been loosely wrapped in it, in the manner of a shroud, not swathed like an Egyptian mummy, so that "the fabric filled the whole of the inside of the coffin from end to end." Hence, as we shall find it confirmed by the barrows opened in Jutland, there is every reason to infer that it was the ordinary woollen dress of the individual interred in the tumulus, who must have held such a position in society as to ensure these great attentions to his remains. Mr. Greenwell further adds, that the whole was in too

* This woollen cloth must be regarded as a woven texture, but, whether it were woven in so artificial a machine as a loom may be questioned. A great variety of contrivances have been used for weaving, i. e., crossing alternately threads passed in opposite directions, the warp and the woof, by what are called *savage* races. Still it is not at all improbable, that a people so advanced in pastoral habits, and certain arts to which we shall shortly allude, possessed some machine for weaving, bearing a relation to a primitive loom. Both warp and woof are composed, as might be expected, of a simply spun thread of one strand. Perforated stones are found in British and Danish barrows, and perforated pieces of earthenware in the Swiss Lake villages, even of the stone period, which are regarded as spindle-whorls.

rotten a state to admit of being unfolded, so as to discover whether there were any seams or hems in the funeral garments.

In many ancient British barrows, marks of the garments of the deceased have been discovered, in which the body appears to have been wrapped before interment. Indications of skin dresses are seen early, and after these, in the bronze and iron periods, where the rust of weapons has retained impressions of such grave-clothes, tissues of linen and woollen appear. Mr. Bateman met with signs of such textures, and in the case of the Tosson cists, in Northumberland, from one of which the skull of Plate 54 of the *Crania Britannica* was derived, an iron spear-head was found in one of them, and there were signs of two fabrics of cloth impressed upon the oxidized surface of this relic.

Again, British barrows have been opened containing tree-coffins, in which the remains have been inhearsed. The celebrated Griethorpe barrow, the skeleton from which is preserved in the Scarborough Museum, and of the skull of which there is a fine engraving, Plate 52, and a careful description by Dr. Thurnam, in the work just named, offers an instance of a tree coffin formed of a split oak of small girth. In this case, the body had been wrapped in the skin of some animal having soft hair. The interment had belonged to the ancient British late stone, or the bronze period. The coffin contained three flakes, or rude implements of flint, as well as objects made of bronze and bone. In the course of the description alluded to, there are references to many other examples of coffins hollowed out of solid trunks, oaken and tree-coffins. These appear to belong to very different periods, extending from the ancient British to early Saxon, and perhaps Christian times. That called the "King Barrow," at Stowborough, in Dorset-



Tree Coffin, and Lid of the same, Griethorpe Barrow.

shire, contained an oaken tree-coffin with the body in an envelope of deer-skins. It is said, that more recently a barrow opened in the wolds of Yorkshire offered fragments of an oaken coffin, together with the remains of a British urn. Also at Wath, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in an oaken coffin an urn was found of the later British type, the whole being enclosed in a barrow.

The Gristhorpe coffin, which is shown on the preceding page, consists of the trunk of a large oak, roughly hewn, and split into two portions. The markings seem to indicate that it had been hollowed with chisels of flint; that the tree had been cut down with a much larger tool, the marks being such as would be made by a stone hatchet. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 3 feet 3 inches broad. In the bottom is a hole three inches in length. The lid was kept in place by the uneven fracture of the wood. The bark was in good preservation, with its coating of lichens distinct. At the narrow end of the lid, cut in the bark, was a sort of leaf-shaped knob, perhaps intended for a handle. The objects



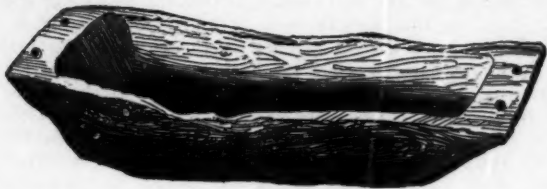
Antiquities from the Gristhorpe Tree Coffin.

found in the coffin, and alluded to above, are shown on the accompanying engraving. Figs. 1, 2, and 6, are flakes of flint. The first has been slightly chipped at the edge, but the others are simply split off from the native flint. Fig. 5 is a bronze dagger, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, but much corroded—the two rivets showing that the handle was not of much thickness. Fig. 4, no doubt the top of such a handle, is a disc of bone, polished, and of oval shape, with perforations on either side for the pins by which it was fastened. Fig. 8 is a small implement of wood, with a rounded head, and flattened on one side to about half of its length. Fig. 3 is the fragment of a ring of horn, a fastening, perhaps, of the dress. On the lower part of the breast was an ornament of a very brittle material, in the form of a rosette, with two loose ends. By the side was a shallow basket, about six inches in diameter, formed of bark, curiously stitched with the sinews of animals; at the bottom were decomposed remains, perhaps of food. There was also a quantity of vegetable substance mixed with laneolate foliage, supposed to be that of the mistletoe.

Another form—which may be called the “boat shape”—of tree coffin, is shown on the following page for the purpose of comparison.

In the Scale House Barrow, under consideration, it will be observed

that there is the oaken tree-coffin, with the body interred at length, facts which point pretty unequivocally to a late period. When we



Boat-shaped Oaken Coffin.

come to ascertain the contents of some barrows in Jutland, which present close resemblances with this in different respects, we shall find other appearances that equally point to a like era.

In the great Museum of Northern Antiquities, at Copenhagen, there are three or four oaken tree-coffins upon the floor of one of the rooms, which have been formed out of solid blocks of wood, cut from the middle of the trunk of a small oak tree. Some are tolerably smooth externally, some roughly knotted all over. The bark may still be traced upon them. The trunk has generally been split so as to raise a thin slab for a lid, and leave a much deeper portion below, out of which to hollow a cavity sufficient to contain the entire body, laid at length. There is usually one or more holes in these tree-coffins, as the one at the bottom of the Gristhorpe example. These holes are commonly placed one at each end, as a square notch, immediately under the lid; sometimes a square hole is seen in the lid itself. These are the usual forms of the tree-coffins, but they are at times differently constructed, as some have been hollowed out with great care, leaving a thick transverse and regular dissepiment standing up across each end of the coffin, and also of the hollow lid, near, but not quite at the extremity of their hollow cavities, which extend beyond the dissepiment. These latter are called by the Danish antiquaries, "Dobbelt Kister," or double chests, *i. e.*, one in the coffin and one in the lid.

But, what is most worthy of observation, and most pertinent to the illustration of the Scale House Barrow, is the fact that in these Danish tree-coffins the bodies they contained have sometimes been found to have been interred clothed in *woollen* dresses, presenting exactly the same texture as the woollen stuff derived from the Yorkshire barrow. In one instance the Scandinavian antiquaries have had the rare good fortune to recover these dresses from the tumulus in a perfect state, and they are preserved with great care in the Museum of Northern Antiquities. All the different garments have been opened out, and are suspended in a large shallow glass case, so as to be seen with the same clearness as in the day in which the corpse was clothed in them by the reverent hands of friends and relatives. In truth, the dresses thus displayed constitute, without exception, some of the most curious objects contained in that vast and rich collection of antiquities.

From the appearances these present, and all the information that could be gathered out of the obscurity of the much decayed Scale House Barrow, we are led to conclude, that the remains of a woollen fabric found in this tumulus were in reality the relics of an entire woollen dress, consisting of different garments, which the individual wore during life, and in which his body was clothed previously to his interment. Mr. Greenwell assures us that the dress reached from head to foot, that it filled the whole of the inside of the coffin from end to end, as a loose flowing dress might do, and that the body was entirely wrapped in it. I will enumerate the different articles of dress as they were discovered in one of the Danish barrows containing tree-coffins, after a brief introductory account of the discovery of these tumuli, taken from the very beautiful work of Lieutenant A. P. Madsen.*

In the district or county of Ribe, a town near the coast, at the southern extremity of Jutland, close to Schleswig, there are four great grave-hills, named by the people "*Store Kongehøi*, Great King's Barrow; *Lille Kongehøi*, Little King's Barrow; *Guldhøi*, Gold Barrow; and *Treenhøi*, Tree Barrow. About thirty years before, in digging at the side of the latter, an oak tree-coffin had been found, in which a bronze hair pin was met with. In the summer of 1861, the possessor of the land wished to use the soil of the *Treenhøi* to improve his estate, and, on removing a considerable part from the south-east side, came upon two oaken tree-coffins. These were laid side by side in a N.E. and S.W. direction. One was very large, measuring nine feet six inches long, and the other considerably smaller. Near to the wider extremity of the large coffin was a square hole, into which the proprietor's son crept, and brought out a number of metallic objects, chiefly of bronze. Among these was a bronze sword, twenty inches long, a small double stud of tin, and a little spear-head of flint.

In consequence of this accidental discovery, the late King of Denmark sent Professor Worsaae, the late Professor Ibsen, the anatomist, and two other gentlemen, to examine the place and the antiquities.

In the beginning of October of the same year the proprietor, Thomsen, gave notice that he had found another oaken coffin in the *Treenhøi*, and had carefully covered it up. His Majesty again sent Worsaae and two others to explore this freshly discovered oaken coffin. It measured on the outside nine feet eight inches long, and two feet two inches broad.† Inside it was seven feet six inches, by one foot eight inches; and it lay nearly East and West, with a slight inclination to the South. This investigation was attended with the most unexpected and important results. In the coffin were found the re-

* This is a small Folio, and consists of numerous very carefully executed etchings of antiquities of all kinds, and of the different so-called ages, with brief descriptions. *Afbildninger Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker*. The author's plan is to take one "Find," and to illustrate it thoroughly. He frequently begins with a plate of the barrow, cairn, or other monument, in its undisturbed state, surrounded with natural scenery, and follows this with other plates of the different antiquities discovered in it, which are frequently coloured. Lieutenant Madsen's work, as far as it has gone, is one of very rare merit.

† Danish measure is, as near as may be, the same as the English, a small trifle longer.

mains of a human male corpse, buried in a complete habit of woollen stuff, which was still so well preserved, that with caution it was gathered up whole, and is now saved for future time. All the soft parts of the body were changed to a dark brown sticky mass, which lay at the bottom of the chest; and of the bones, save some few inconsiderable stumps, there was nothing remaining except a blue powder, which was observed to lie in the same form as the bones of an extended body. This powder, by careful analysis, was found to be phosphate of iron, rain-water being considered to have washed oxide of iron into the coffin, where it met with the bones containing phosphate of lime, which were thus decomposed. There is nothing more singular in the history of this remarkable discovery, which has been given as much as possible in Lieutenant Madsen's words, than that, whilst the woollen garments should have been preserved intact, scarcely anything should be left of the solid bones of the corpse within them, save a little blue powder.*

Besides the woollen dress, to which I will return immediately, there was found in this tree-coffin also a very fine bronze sword in a wooden sheath, a comb, and one of the short crescent-shaped bronze razors, and two bark boxes. The coffin is shown on Plate I.



Comb.

The dress consists of the following parts:—1. In the position of the head the remains of the brain were seen, which were covered by a semi-conical woollen cap, six inches high, which is very thick, and has a kind of nap, formed of woollen threads knotted at the ends, outside. 2. Next came a thin cap, seven inches high, made of woven woollen stuff, and sewn together.



The inner and outer woollen caps.

* The chemical changes effected by the slow action of re-agents upon human remains are often very extraordinary. I have the relics of an ancient Briton from the bottom of a moss, or peat-bog, in Cumberland, who appears to have lost his life in this bog; and also the skull of a woman, if such an object can still be called a skull which has no remnant of bone in it, who also probably perished in a like manner in a bog in Ireland. These are both black, and may be said to be in perfect preservation

3. A cloak or mantle of coarse woven woollen fabric. It is made of a semicircular piece of cloth, with a portion cut out for the neck.



Woollen cloak or mantle.

It is three ells sixteen and a quarter inches broad, and one ell twenty-one inches long. On the inner surface a multitude of ends of woollen



Woollen skirt.



Woollen shawl.

as far as form goes, but have been converted into *leather*, as well as dyed by the ink produced in the bogs, and hence are flexible. The earthy part of the bones has been

• yarn hang down, which gives the inside the appearance of shag or plush.

4. A short skirt or tunic of woollen-texture, which has woollen bands to pass round the body. These were tied before. 5. Two woollen shawls.

6. Two small pieces of woollen stuff, which were placed near the feet.



Woollen leggings.*

All these articles of dress are stained by the action of the fluids to which they have been exposed, of a brown colour, that of dark leather; and it is probably to these dyeing agents that their preservation is to be attributed, and that we owe the astonishing privilege of beholding a full suit of dress of a man of the distant Bronze age. It is the same as to colour with the woollen fabric derived from the Scale House Barrow, only that it is of a darker hue.

In this woollen dress there is no question we have a faithful reproduction of the costume of an ancient Briton of the Bronze period, and of a class much above the vulgar. Both the Scale House Barrow, and

dissolved by the acids of the bog, at the same time that its gallic acid and tannin have transformed the animal or glutinous part into leather, which has been dyed black by the sulphate of iron, probably derived from the decomposition of the soil at the bottom of the moss.

* Since this paper was written, Mr. Lubbock's instructive volume, "*Pre-Historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages*," has appeared, in which a reference is made to these Jutish tumuli, as an illustration of the costume of the Bronze period. Woodcuts are also given of the objects exhumed from them, taken from *Lieutenant Madsen's beautiful etchings*; and, by the politeness of Mr. Lubbock and his publisher, I am enabled in this place to give copies of these cuts, exhibiting the different articles of dress.

Mr. Lubbock is fully justified in offering the dress as an instance of the costume of the Bronze age. He adds, "I am inclined to place it somewhat late in that period, partly on account of the knife and razor-knife, both of which belong to forms which I have given my reasons for referring to the close of the Bronze age, and to the beginning of that of iron. * * * * The sword again belongs to a form which is regarded by Professor Nilsson as being of late introduction."—*Op. cit.* p. 30.

Mr. Lubbock, at the commencement of his work, has likewise reflected some light upon the date of this Bronze period. From the evidence he adduces, it is probable that in one part of Europe, at least, its decline may be referred to the sixth century before Christ. In these northern countries, it is likely that this time of decline was somewhat later.

those of South Jutland, have been dedicated to the interment of persons of consequence in their day, whom we can only fitly conceive of as "Chiefs," people of some dignity and of some ceremony. Their slaves, inferiors, and attendants, were most likely still attired in the more primitive costume of skin dresses, like that of the ancient Briton abovementioned, whose remains and skin cloak, beautifully sewed with sinews, were recovered from the Cumberland Moss.

When we come to compare the English and Danish discoveries, we are immediately struck, not with their resemblance, but, in truth, with their *identity*. The likeness is surprisingly great. The interments are both in barrows, and both by inhumation, cremation was the predominant mode of sepulture in the Bronze age, and especially so in Denmark; the bodies are both laid in oaken tree-coffins; both placed in an extended position on their backs; and they were both clothed in the dress of the period, composed of numerous loose garments woven of the *same open woollen fabric*. This comparison may be carried further, if we embrace in it the Gristhorpe barrow, with its tree-coffin, and other identities in the mode of burial, to supply the defects in the evidence arising from the decayed state of the Scale House Barrow. We may then conclude pretty surely as to the era to which these barrows and their contents belong, viz.—*the Bronze age*. It should be recollected that all the interments agree in, besides the particulars already enumerated, the presence of bronze weapons and other objects, and also of some small articles of flint. No relic of iron was met with in any of these tree-coffins. Hence the conclusion is quite satisfactory, that they all belong to the same epoch, and that this was the Bronze period.

In turning to consider this remarkable identity of interments on the opposite shores of the German ocean, it is quite impossible to regard it as a coincidence, it can scarcely be looked upon otherwise than as resulting from the funeral customs of one and the same tribe. Whether this tribe invariably, and at all periods of its existence, adopted precisely the same mode of burial, is more than can be considered even probable. Whether this particular mode might not be restricted to departed chiefs seems more than likely. But, at whatever period its federation arose, it seems to have manifested some singularities during a portion of its history. This tribe has flourished at a time subsequent to the primæval Stone age, when they had adopted more artificial modes of dress, had learned more elaborate funeral customs, and had acquired arts unknown to that era. When, in truth, the evidence seems inevitably to show, that besides an advancement in metallurgy, enabling them to cast bronze weapons, &c., and such a progress in pastoral habits and other arts, as enabled them to raise and feed flocks of sheep, and also to spin and weave the wool of these into very comfortable articles of clothing, they must have become sufficient adepts in the arts of navigation as to cross the sea which separates Britain from Jutland. To avoid such conclusions, we should be obliged to take up some highly improbable hypothesis, as is so commonly done in matters relating to the ethnology of this early period. Whether the migration of this tribe, and its settlement

on the two sides of the German Ocean were from East to West, in the current of popular ideas, or *vice versa*, it is impossible to determine. The only tittle of evidence afforded by these very interesting barrows, the double stud of *tin* found in the Treenhöi, as far as it goes, runs wholly counter to this current, and shows that communication had probably been made from the South-west of Britain, the great tin producing district, North-eastwardly to the shores of Denmark. The presence of the tin stud is a sufficient probability of this fact, however it may have been brought about.* Such movement of British tribes long before the invasion of Britain by Danes, or Anglo-Saxons, or even Romans, is not generally admitted, but, as far as the evidence derived from these singular tumuli is concerned, it appears to be shown to be almost beyond mere probability. The contents of the Gristhorpe Barrow are a sufficient indication that this interment was that of an ancient Briton. Hence we are led to infer that some of the tribe to which he belonged had wandered across the German Ocean, and established permanent settlements in Jutland. Without presuming to be at all dogmatical upon points which refer to such remote ages, the facts which have been pointed out, of identity much beyond mere coincidence, are sufficiently curious to arrest attention, and seem to be of a sufficiently stable nature to support the conclusions here derived from them. The writer is fully aware that these are mainly hypothetical. He has embodied them in this shape for the consideration of more able and learned inquirers.

It may be well to add, that the era of these tumular interments is long anterior to that in which the Roman government in Britain had a *Comes Limitis Saxonici*, with five thousand troops under his command; in all probability for the defence of this eastern portion of the island from invaders coming from regions not far from Jutland itself. The time of the presumed migration to Jutish shores was most likely one of peace, and preceded those of invasion and rapine many ages. That during such periods communications had been established between the opposite shores of the German Ocean is by no means a new conception. It has been so frequently maintained, although as before said, not universally received, as to have assumed the appearance of probability; and the points dwelt upon in this communication will tend to strengthen that probability, perhaps considerably.

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* Of course, the bronze is of as much force as evidence of communication with Britain as the pure tin. This metal does however occur in Saxony.

REMINISCENCES OF ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY T. BRUSHFIELD, J. P.

How universal in the human heart the desire exists to know something of the future! but in no dispensation is the mercy of a good Providence more manifest, than in the denial or forbidding such knowledge to the children of men.

“ Oh blindness to the future! kindly given,
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.”

Eternal goodness has decreed that no mortal hand shall raise, and no mortal eye see behind, the curtain which hides the coming moments from us. How beneficent the decree! a knowledge of the future would paralyze all energy, and destroy the charm of our existence! with that knowledge within our grasp, the work of life could not be carried on; domestic felicity, the sweets of home, and all the happier ties of relationship would cease! The morning and evening salutation, flowers and sunshine, the joys of friendship, and whatever is lovely and beautiful to the heart and eye in the stores of knowledge, the works of genius, or the wonders of nature, would contain no bright cheering star for humanity! teeming with sadness and sorrow, the world would be in *deed* and *verity*, a “*howling and desolate wilderness*,” without—oh, Blessed Hope!—one single ray of *thy* divine light, to cheer the bewildered soul through the dark valley which lies between this *mortal*, and that far-off, better home, where all is purity and peace. If we consider for a moment with what feelings a mother would fondle over her nursling, could she know that the innocent babe on her lap would, on some coming day, become a poor unfortunate outcast, the child of sin, sorrow, dishonour and misery! The secret prayer that God would bless and watch over a son's journey through life, a knowledge of the future would prevent ever finding a place in a father's heart. No! the consequences would be too awful to contemplate! the very uncertainty, which of necessity exists through our want of knowing anything of the future, may be well deemed a blessing, inasmuch as it gives birth and vitality to some of the best qualities of our nature, and makes us feel convinced that there is a power above us, to whom we may appeal in our sorrows, trials, and perplexities, in whose mercy and goodness we may place perfect confidence.

FORTUNE TELLERS.—The encouragement given to a class of persons called Fortune Tellers, casters of nativities, readers of the planets, and others of the same kith and kin, are proofs of the general desire to know the future. I well remember such characters possessed great influence over the minds of young persons, in my native village, sixty years ago; it was then a common practice for young persons, generally females, to consult Fortune Tellers (chiefly of the gipsy tribe, who paid occasional visits to the village), for the purpose of being informed

what fate hung over their future in life, to whom they would be united on the journey, and every particular as to their coming prospects and position in the world. The information was accorded to them by a pretended reading of the lines on the hand, consulting the stars, examining the dregs in a teacup, casting nativities, some cabalistic ceremonial of mystic words, or dealing out a pack of cards, according to the taste, or rational stamina of the dupe, but on all occasions, and whatever the *mode* of action, crossing the palm of the impostor's hand with a piece of silver was always a part of the performance—indeed the process was pronounced as void without *that*—and the silver coin, so used, was always left in the hand so mysteriously crossed; the very striking fact that *privacy* was always courted by the deluded victim to the imposture, is evidence enough of the lurking *doubt* in the mind of the would-be instructed in a knowledge of the future. On many occasions I have been made acquainted with the answers given to the anxious inquiries of the unsuspecting—they were always, like the oracles of old, in words of vague or double meaning, so as to leave the questioner in a doubt and a mystery.

I well remember one occasion, when one of the Fortune Telling tribe was asking a young female to have her fortune told, a young man hearing the request said to her, "Yore a cheet, yo noan nà moor nor ai dow," "Well," said the gipsy girl, "bring me a can full of clear water, and oi 'll bet yo sixpence oi 'll show Nancy her husband's face in it if iver she marries." "Done," said the doubter. The bargain was agreed to, a can full of clear water was brought. "Look into that," said the gipsy, Nancy looked, "Oi see only my own face," she exclaimed. "The sixpence is moir," said the young man, "oi've wun th' wager." "Stop," said the gipsy, "if Nancy wur marry'd, who's face would that be? wouldn't it be her husband's?" "Yoi belike!" shouted the by-gapers, "tha's lost thy sixpence, Tummy, lad, sure as owt!" Tummy paid the sixpence, and no doubt became to the full value of the coin, wiser for the speculation.

I will mention here a circumstance, illustrative of the feeling existing at the time respecting conjurors. In one of my visits to Ashford, about forty years ago, I called to see an old neighbour, who kept a beerhouse; on entering his house I noticed a mark made by chalk across the floor. After the usual greeting, I said to him, "What's this mark for?" he said, "Yo mey weill ax that mester, oh dear, oi hav bin so freetent! yo seighn a feller as gus about sellin laces, beggars inkle, scoperils en sich like, comes in en sits himsel down theer; let's ha' a glass o' ale, mester, says he, ah belike, says I, en oi fetch'd him one, when oi coum wi't tha fella wur makkin a long chalk mark across th' floughr, what now? ses I; put yore fowt across that mark, ses he, en oi'll show ye summut; nowt o' th' sort, ses I, I'm now foull; gis my ale then, says he, en tak' my tuppence; heres thy ale, says I, hur I wunna touch thy brass, en sounner thart owt o' th' house the better; su he drunk his ale en went his way, and glad enuff oi wur." "What," I said, "give him the ale for nothing?" "Oi did by Guy," said he, "en glad t' get rid on him, whoy men he wur a conjuror, en yo seign, Joe is gon t' th' coalpit, and Mally's gon

t' Sheffilt, an oim by mysen i'th' house. If oid put my fowt on that chalk mark th' fella wud ha reesed th' divil, an soun had meigh out o' th' house, yo dunna know thees conjurors, they can dow ow't ; oim glad oim shut on him, heist niver cum into this house agen if oi knows it, oim glad oi did n'a touch his munny." I tried to reason my old friend out of his ridiculous fears, but it was quite hopeless, he still persisted in the notion that "*Conjurors could dow ow't.*"

BOGGARTS.—Scarcely a nook or dark corner in a house, building, or neighbourhood, in my early recollections, but had its boggart, and unruly children were frightened to school or to bed by the threat, "*Th' Boggart el tak thee.*" This evil spirit of the place was a sort of domestic policeman, and was used to secure obedience from children, by the agency of fear, a most dangerous and demoralizing mode of dealing with young minds ! Besides the household fright, some old man or old woman was used as an out-door terror. I remember well when the village postman, old Robert Smith, was used for this purpose ; to avoid him, children would run in any direction, I have gone nearly a mile out of my way sooner than meet him ! At length, however, I compromised the matter, and gave the old man a penny tobacco-box, on his promising that he "would na tak me onny toime,"—and thus I got rid of one of the greatest troubles of my childhood's existence. Oh ! how sad it is to think of little children being so unnaturally treated ! I trust the days of Boggarts, as well as of birch rods, are passed away for ever, or are fast dying out, and that obedience from children will henceforth be won and secured entirely through the affections ; obedience so won, will be found to inspire that confiding trust which will live and be cherished in the mind while memory holds a seat there. When a reflecting parent considers that imagination is the acting principle or power in young minds before reason begins her reign there, stories of Ghosts, Boggarts, and the like will, I feel assured, be expelled from every household.

THE CUNNING MAN OR WOMAN.—It was a common custom among a certain class of persons when a loss occurred, either by theft or mistake, to consult the *wise* one. I have known cases where it cost a journey of many miles to obtain this consultation, from which, by the payment of a fee, information was afforded as to what had become of the missing article ; and very strange stories obtained general circulation as to wonderful disclosures made by the cunning deceiver. The love of the marvellous tended to keep alive the system of deception, and no doubt will continue to do so until the folly of the dupe and the pretensions of the impostor have become a byeword.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.—I well remember some of the inhabitants of the village getting possession of a letter, the composition of which, it was affirmed, was our Saviour's. This letter they had framed and hung up in their houses, believing it to be a certain security against fire destroying the places in which it was exhibited. I think this deception is worn out. I lately called in at a cottage in the village

where I had formerly seen one of these letters, but such letter was not there; the frame in which I had formerly seen the said letter, was, on my last visit, otherwise occupied.

GHOSTS, APPARITIONS, &c.—Ghosts and apparitions had many a local habitation in the neighbourhood. One place near the village, called the "FOUR LANE ENDS," was noted for its incorporeal inhabitants. I was so impressed at the time with the truthfulness of those who stated that they had seen the spirits of departed humanity there, that whether on horseback or on foot, I always closed my eyes on passing the place; but the relators of such stories always proved too much for their establishment, for they mentioned the colour and cut of the hair, the clothing, and even the shape of the buttons of the ghosts they had seen, by which the calmer judgment of their listeners would see that the stories and sights had their origin in the fear or fancy of the narrator. A barn on the Hill Cross, then in the occupation of Mr. G. White, was considered a place where ghosts might be seen on any night in the year; the general belief in the village was, that the place was *haunted*. On opening the ground near the barn, at the time of my earliest remembrance, the remains of several human bodies were discovered very little below the surface. No doubt some foul deed had been done there, and the above-named facts are sufficient to impress on the mind the belief that the place has obtained its character from some faintly preserved tradition respecting it.

THE HOWLING OF A DOG.—How much unhappiness have I known produced by the howling of a dog, particularly if heard in the night-time. Such a noise was formerly considered as a certain sign that death would soon befall some person in the neighbourhood; and the first death which occurred in the village after what was called "the warning," was sure to be placed to the account of the ridiculous notion, that it was foretold by the dog's howling. No doubt there are minds in which the belief in such an absurdity still holds a place; a French author ridicules the "*follow my leader*" propensity in the following words—"Can there be any greater dotage in the world than for one to guide and direct his courses by the sound of a bell, and not by his own judgment and discretion?" But notwithstanding the sayings of all the philosophers and writers in the world, I fear me minds *do* and will long be found to exist, in which all kinds of absurd notions will find a place; and as to such as those I have mentioned, when it is considered what a large amount of influence the undefinable and undescribable hieroglyphics and prognostications of "Francis Moore," physician, in the Old Moore's Almanack, the forebodings and foretellings of Zadkiel, and the Prophecies of Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet, *as he is called*, exercises even to this day, over the minds of persons in this great community, from whom better things might be expected, who are considered indeed passable, and in other respects, reasonable beings, it will not excite much wonder that sixty years ago, in a village remote from cities, like Ashford-in-the-Water, the howling of a dog,

the flight of a magpie, or the fortune and fate foretelling of itinerant tramps and outlaws, should be considered of such portentous significance. And I fear that many years will pass away before such silly notions are entirely got rid of, and indeed these follies will still hold away and power in the world, until mankind have got by heart the great truth, that we are forbid to know "*what a day or an hour may bring forth !*" and that we cannot know anything beyond the realm of nature ; and have learned also the lesson and the fact, that whoever presumes or professes to know more of to-morrow than is known to all mankind, or to know anything out of the boundaries of nature, is guilty of falsehood and impiety, and makes such profession and pretences for some mercenary and unworthy purpose ! and whether such pretended teacher and soothsayers are clothed in robes or in rags, they are but impostors who have a design upon us ! and practice their paltry deceptions for the sole purpose of emptying our pockets into their own.

London, June, 1865.

ON BASCHURCH, COUNTY OF SALOP, AND ITS REGISTERS.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., F.R.S.E.

THE little village of Baschurch, distant seven miles north of Shrewsbury, now only celebrated for its long-established, well-conducted, and well-patronized Ladies' Club, was in the earlier British period a place of considerable importance. This was owing to its being a portion of the demesne of the British Princes of Powys, and it continued to be the possession of the Saxon Kings down to the Conquest, and gave its name to one of the Hundreds of the County of Salop.

About half-a-mile from the present village is a remarkable earth-work, of large extent, called the Berth, which was either the residence or encampment of the British Princes. This stronghold is of two parts, one consisting of a natural eminence forty-five feet high, surrounded at its base by a circular vallum, the other, an elliptical entrenchment, lower in height than the former, perfect on three sides, and open on the fourth. The whole is surrounded, on one side by a deep pool, and on all other sides by a morass, through which a low causeway of small stones heaped together, and edged by larger ones, proceeds in a curve to the main land. No doubt in earlier times this morass was entirely covered with water, and as the causeway ceases within a few feet of the encampment, may probably have been connected by a drawbridge, as that particular spot is guarded by two heaps of stones.

On the evacuation of Uriconium the British continued to occupy that city, and it probably became one of the chief residences of their Princes. It is conjectured by Dr. Edwin Guest, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, No. 75, to have been the "White Town" of Llywarch Hên's Elegy.

On the Saxons attacking and burning this city, the British Prince Kyndylan retreated with his forces to Pengwern, or Shrewsbury, where he had a palace, which stood on the site of the present old St. Chad's Church. Hither the Saxons followed him and burnt his palace. Driven out thence, he appears to have made a last sally and to have fallen in battle on the plain between the Wrekin (still surmounted with a British Encampment), and Uriconium.

The poet, Llywarch Hên, feelingly and plaintively describes all these events—

Stand forth, maidens, and survey the land of Kyndylan,
Pengwern's palace, is it not in flames?
Woe to the youth that longs for good fellowship!

Kyndylan's Hall is dark to-night,
Without fire, without bed!
I'll weep awhile, afterwards I shall be silent.

Kyndylan's Hall, art thou not bereft of seemliness?
In the grave is thy shield!

Without food, without company, without feast.
Dead is my chief, myself alive.

Kyndylan's corpse would seem to have been conveyed to the Berth,
and to have lain in state there, and afterwards buried at Baschurch.
For the poet goes on—

Bafsa's Churches! there rests to-night
There ends—there shrinks within himself
He that was the shelter in battle,
Heart of the men of Argoet!

Bafsa's Churches are enriched to-night—
My tongue hath done it!
Ruddy are they—overflowing my grief.

Bafsa's Churches are close neighbours to-night
To the heir of Kyndruyn,
Graveyard of Kyndylan fair!

Bafsa's Churches are lovely to-night—
Their clover hath made them so—
Ruddy are they—overflowing my heart!

Bafsa's Churches have lost their privilege
Since the destruction by the Loegyrwys
Of Kyndylan and Elvan of Powys.

Bafsa's Churches are to make an end to-night,
The warriors are not to continue,
He knows who knoweth all things—and I here know.

Bafsa's Churches are still to-night—and I am to cry!
They are not—overflowing is my lament.

Whether there really existed a church at Baschurch in those early British times, as stated by Llywarch Hên, whose period is the 6th century, or whether the poet really lived at a later date and described earlier history according to the state of his own times, must be left open to conjecture. Certain however, it is, that a church did exist in the Saxon period, inasmuch as it is one of the eighteen churches mentioned in Domesday Book as existing in Shropshire. This church Earl Roger Montgomery gave to Shrewsbury Abbey prior to the compilation of Domesday, and the Monastery appropriated the rectorial tithes and converted the cure into a vicarage, of which they continued patrons until the Dissolution, when it shared the fate of their other possessions.

Of these Vicars the following is an incomplete list :—

Vicar William, 1260—70.	John Newton.
Sir Richard, 1298.	Thomas Evanson.
John de Morton, 1299.	Stephen Lewis, 1648, signed the
Richard de Bodynton, 1305.	Solemn League.
Sir Wm. de Beyston, 1330—1378.	Edward Lawrence, 1649—1662.
Sir John de Wykesale, 1387—	George Hudson, 1662—1723.
1403.	Thomas Parker, 1723.
Sir Wm. Rogers, 1404.	Stephen Parker, 1740.
Sir John Scoles, 1404, 1405.	Robert Jeffreys, M.A.
Sir Edmund Fox, 1406.	Thomas Presland, LL.B., 1800—
Sir Richard Heynes, 1411.	1803.
Peter Sandbye, buried 1606.	William Jones, M.A.

Of the earliest structure there are no existing remains, except possibly in the foundations of the tower, which are of red sandstone. Of the Norman church, the only remains are six Norman arches, with plain mouldings, separating the nave from the south aisle, though there are indications in the masonry that there was a similar arcade on the north side of the nave, and of course a northern side aisle. This edifice was either entirely rebuilt or reconstructed in the decorated period, but was partially burnt down by Owen Glendower's forces in 1404, when the then Vicar, John Scoles, a monk of Shrewsbury, had license from the Bishop to celebrate Divine Service in the chapel of the Manor-house of Walford. There is an engraving from a drawing made in 1808, of the existing decorated south aisle, in Eyton's *Antiquities*, Vol. X. The northern portions were rebuilt in a bad style in 1790, so that the church now consists of a broad nave and short chancel in one bay, and the decorated south aisle, equal to the present nave in length. All the ancient monuments were removed or destroyed at the last alterations, when the "High Chancel" was removed, where most of the families of the parish had their vaults and burying places. The old tower, of the period of Henry IV., contains four bells, thus inscribed—

✠ IESUS REGENUS REI INDICORUM.*

GOD . SAVE . HIS . CHVRCH . AND . REALME . 1662.

JOHN . ACHERLEY . THOMAS . GOUGH . C . WARDENS . 1662.

But there is one bell which tradition says came from Valle Crucis Abbey, and which deserves more especial notice, both for its antiquity and its curious inscription, a *fac simile* from a rubbing of which is here given, for the elucidation of its meaning.

The Parish Registers begin in 1600, and the following extracts will serve to show the principal families resident in the parish :—

1601. July 13, Roger, son of Rd. Atcherley, of Stanwardine, tanner, bap.

1601. Benjamin, son of Rich. Onslow, of Wycherley, bap. at Petton Feb. 16.

* This inscription is in Longobardic characters.

1602. Maria Atcherley, dau. of Richard Atcherley de Stanwardine in campo bap. 4 April.
April 22, Ambrose, son of Francis Kynaston, of Neas, bp.
Eleanor uxor Rich. Atcherley, sep. 12 Oct.
Thomas, son of Rich. Atcherley, bur. 20 Feb.
1603. Reynald Marshe & Eleanor Atcherley, mar. 31 Jan.
Rich. Atcherley bur. 3 Mar.
Oct. 2, Ann, dau. of Fra. Kynaston, bap. at Little Ness, bur. Feb. 14.
1604. Thos. Onslowe, of Boreatton, Esq., bur. 31 May.
John Moodie and Ann Atcherley marr. 19 Sept.
Thos. Atcherley, of Bagley, bur. 9 Dec.
Thomas Hanmer and Susan Flasket marr. March 26.
1605. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, and Mary his wife, bapt. 11 Sept.
Richard Kynaston, of Nesse, gent., bur. Oct. 23.
Mrs. Ann Hanmer, of Walford, bur. Nov. 3.
14 March, Peter Sanbye, Vicar of Baschurch, bur.
1606. 2 April, Jane, dau. of Richard Atcherley and Elenor his wife, of Stanwardine, bapt.
Anne, dau. of Francis Kynaston, gent., bur. 14 Feb.
1607. Judith, dau. of Thos. Hanmer, of Marton, gent, bapt. 22 Jan.
March 6, Eliz. dau. of John Harryes, husbandman, bap.
Thos. Clyve, eldest son and heir apparent to Edward Clyve, of Walford, Esq., and Mary Onslowe, eldest dau. to Geo. Onslowe, of Boreatton, Esq. marr. 9 Dec.
1608. Richard Clive, son of Edward Clive, Esq., bur. 25 June.
Anne, dau. of Rich. Atcherley, yeoman, bap. 2 Feb.
1609. William Atcherley, husbandman, bur. 26 June.
1612. March 29, Margaret, dau. of Roger Harryes, bap.
1613. John, son of Rich. Atcherley, of Stanwardine, yeoman, bap. 16 May.
1614. Thos. Jorden, yeoman, and Susanna Newton, dau. of John Newton, clerk, marr. 24 May.
1615. Roger, son of Rich. Atcherley, yeoman, bap. 22 Sep.
Thomas Corbett, of Stanwardine in the Wood, Esq., bur. 18 Nov.
1616. Thomas Atcherley, of Stanwardine in the Fields, yeoman, bur. 13 Nov.
1621. Jane Atcherley, of Stanwardine in the Fields, widow, bur. 28 July.
1622. Jane Atcherley, of Stanwardine in the Fields, widow, bur. 28 July.
Theodore, son of Arthur Harryes, of Prescott, gent., bur. 14 Feb.
1623. Edward Onslowe, of Felton, Esq., bur. in the heighe Chauncell the xix June.
Christabell, dau. of John Cole, deceased, gent., bur. 23 June.
1624. Mr. Onslowe, of Marton, and Elizabeth dau. of Thos. Gough, of Prescott, mar. 26 Sept.
Elizabeth Atcherley, of Baggeley, bur. 17 Oct.
Katherine, wife of Arthur Chambre, of Petton, Esq., bur. 26 Nov.
Edward Clive, of Walford, Esq., bur. 27 Jan.
Richard de Corbett, of Burlston, gent., bur. 10 March.
1637. John Walthe, of the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and Eleanor, dau. of Arthur Harryes, of Prescot, mar. 14 Aug.
Hugh Harris, of Moreton Sea Wood, husbandman, bur. from Petton, Mar. 7.
Sarah, dau. of Sir Paule Harryes, Knight, and Lady Anne, his wife, bapt. 27 Sept.
1628. Margaret, wife of Francis Kynaston, of Little Nesse, bur. 17 Mar.
1629. Arthur, son of Arthur Chambre the younger, of Petton, and Elenor, his wife, bur. 13 April.
Sir Thomas Harryes, Baronet, bur. 26 Jan.
July 12, David Vaughan and Alice Hanmer, of Par. Middle marr.
Elenor, dau. of Sir Paul Harryes, Knt., and Lady Anne, his wife, bap. 16 Feb.
April 26, Thos. son of Abraham Hanmer, of Middle Wood, and Martha, bap.
Jane, wife of Arthur Harryes, of Prescott, bur. 5 May.
1631. George, son of Sir Paule Harryes, Knight & Bart, & Lady Ann his wife, bap. 13 Oct.
1632. Arthur Chambre, the elder, of Petton, Esq., bur. 25 July.
March 12, Roger Harries, of Wycherley, bur.
1633. Priscilla, dau. of Arthur Chambre, of Petton, Esq., & Elenor, his wife, bur. 22 Nov.
March 12, Jane, dau. of Thomas Harries, of Prescot, bur.
1634. Paul, son of Sir Paul Harryes & Dame Anne, his wife, bap. 8 April.
Jan. 6, William Statham & Sarah Harries mar.

1635. Anne, dau. of Sir Paul Harryes & Lady Anne his wife, bap. 12 June.
May 7, Sara, dau. of Thos. and Anne Harries, bap.
1636. Robert, son of Robt. Corbet, of Stanwardine in the Wood, Esq., bur. 6 Sept.
Mary, dau. of Arthur Chambre, of Petton, Esq., & Elenor, his wife, bur. in the high chancel, 9 Nov.
May 10, George Harries, of Boreatton, gent., bur.
Arthur, son of Thos. Harryes, of Prescott, bap. 12 Feb.
Andrew Chambre, of Petton, gent., bur. 18 Feb.
1637. Mary, dau. of Thomas Clive, of Walford, Esq., & Christian his wife, bap. 1 June.
Mary Clive, of Walford, widow, bur. 29 June.
Rich. son of Sir Paul Harryes & Lady Anne his wife, bap. 9 Aug. bur. 10 Aug.
1638. Elenor, wife of Arthur Chambre, of Petton, Esq., bur. 11 Oct.
Feb. 6, Rich. Wright, of Nantwich, co. Chester, gent., & Cath. Clive, of Walford, marr.
Dame Anne, Lady Harryes, wife of Sir Paul Harryes, bur. 30 Jan.
Martha, dau. of Thos. Clive, of Walford, Esq., & Christian, his wife, bap. 6 Mar.
Jan. 10, Arthur Harries, of Prescott, bur.
1639. John, son of Thos. Harryes & his wife, bap. 1 April.
Oct. 28, John Clive, of Bagley, & Margaret, his wife, buried in one grave.
Dec. 12, Humphrey, son of Wm. & Elis. Hamner, bap.
Andrew, son of Robert Corbet, of Stanwardine in the Wood, Esq., & Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 8 Jan.
1640. Andrew, son of Robert Corbet, Esq., bap. 17 Jan.
Dec. 29, George, son of Thos. Clive, Esq., & Charlotte, his wife, bap.
1641. Dame Sara, Lady Harryes, bur. April.
June 24, Thomas, son of Thos. & Ann Harries, bap.
1642. Thos., son of William Harryes, bur. 11 Nov.
Sept. 26, Thomas Hamner bur.
Christian, dau. of Thos. Clive, Esq., & Christian, his wife, bap. 27 Dec.
Thomason, dau. of Thos. Harryes, & Anne, his wife, bap. 9 May.
John, son of said Thos. Harryes, bur. 3 Sept.
1643. Ap 17, Sir Paul Harries and his Lady marr.
1644. Sir Paul Harryes, of Boreatton, Knight & Bart., bur. 18 July.
May 23, Sarah, dau. of Thos. & Charlotte Clive, bap.
Robert, son of Robert Corbett, of Stanwardine in the Wood, Esq., & his wife, bap. 4 July, bur. 22 July.
Mary, dau. of Thomas Evanson, clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 17 Sept.
1645. Edward Lawrence signs as "Minister."
1650. Feb. 6, Edward, son of Thos. Clive, bap.
1652. Jan. 20, Edward, son of John Harries, of Stanwardine, and Jane, bap.
1653. Thomas Clive, Esq., of Walford, bur. 31 Mar.
Francis Cotton, son of Thos. Cotton, of Prescott, bap. 23 June.
Anne, wife of Thos. Cotton, bur. 16 Feb.
1654. Margaret Cotton, of Walford, bur. 1 Sept.
1655. Mary, dau. of Roger Atcherly, & Elizabeth, his wife, of Stanwardine, born 18 June, bap. 1 July.
1661. Robert, son of Thos. Corbet, of Stanwardine, & Mary, his wife, bap. at Cock-shut, 31 Dec.
Roger Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bur. 27 Feb.
1662. George Clive, of Walford, Esq., & Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Corbett, of Stanwardine, Esq., marr. 20 May.
Roger, son of John Atcherley, of Stanwardine, & Mary, his wife, bap. 23 Dec.
George Hudson, inducted 29 Nov. 1662.
Mr. Parker inducted Sep. 6, 1723.
1663. Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Corbett, of Stanwardine, bap. 10 Sep.
1664. Robert, son of John Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bap. 40 June.
1665. Mary, dau. of Thos. Corbet, Esq., bap. 11 Sept.
Josiah, son of Mr. John Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bap. 29 June.
1667. Elizabeth, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., bap. 23 May.
1668. Letitia, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., bap. 23 Nov.
1669. Thomas, son of John Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bap. 3 May.
Thomas, son of Rowland Hunt, Esq., bap. 29 Oct.
Thos., son of Thos. Corbet, of Stanwardine, bap. Dec. 6.
1671. Anne dau. of Thos. Corbett, of Stanwardine, Esq., bap. 6 Jan.
Mary, dau. of John Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bap. 5 March.
1672. John Atcherley, bur. 2 Sept.

1673. Margaret, dau. of Thos. Corbet, of Stanwardine, Esq., bap. 27 June.
Thos., son of Geo. Clyve, Esq., of Walford, & Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 12 Aug.
1674. Nov. 21, Thos. Harries, of Prescott, bur.
1675. Robert, son of George Clyve, bap. 12 Oct. bur. 22 Nov.
April 15, Arthur Chambre, of Petton, bur.
John, son of Thomas Corbet, bap. 22 Jan. bur. 28 Jan.
1676. Jane, dau. of Thomas Corbet, of Stanwardine, bap. 26 April.
April 20, Robert Corbet, Esq., of Stanwardine, bur.
Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Clive, Esq., bur. 30 June.
1677. Jan. 27, J. Arys, of Yeaton, bur.
1678. Jane, dau. of Rich. (Thos. (b)) Corbet, of Prescott, bap. 18 March.
1679. Lucy, dau. of Thos. Corbet, Esq., bap. 16 July.
Mary, dau. of Geo. Clyve, of Walford, bap. 19 Sept. & bur. 26 Sept.
Thos. Corbet, of the parish of Alberbury, & Mrs. Anne Price, of par. of Westbury, marr. 23 Feb.
1680. Dec. 21, Ann, wife of Humphrey Hammer, of par. Middle, bur.
1681. July 2, Richard, son of Richard Corbet, of Prescott, bur.
1682. Henry, son of Thos. Corbet, Esq., bap. 16 Nov.
1683. Thos. Atcherley, & Sarah Williams, of Welsh Felton, marr. 3 Jan.
1684. Thomas, son of Mr. John Hunt, of Chester, bap. 11 Aug.
July 29, Mary, dau. of Thos. Harries, Limpet Hill, bap.
Martha, dau. of Thos. Corbet, of Stanwardine, Esq., bap. 1 May.
Mr. John Hardware, of Great Mouldsworth, co. Chester, & Frances, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., marr. 16 Feb.
1686. Jan. 28, James Harris & Anne Davys, marr.
1687. March 22, Mrs. Elis. Corbet, of Stanwardine, bur.
1689. Nov. 16, Humphrey Hammer, of Marton, bur.
1690. Sept. 20, Barbara, dau. of Thos. Corbet, of Alberbury, bur.
Geo. Clyve, of Walford, Esq., bur. 28 March.
Oct. 17, Elis., dau. of William Corbet, of Walford, bur.
1691. June 7, Margaret, wife of Mr. Arthur Harryes of Prescott, bur.
1692. May 23, Alice Harries, of Prescott, widow, bur.
1693. March 21, Thomas, son of Mr. Thos. Harries, of Prescott, bap.
Dec. 19, Edward Harries & Jane Payne, marr.
Dec. 22, Roger Bolas & Catherine Chambre, marr.
1695. Jan. 26, Ann, wife of Thos. Harries, of Stanwardine in the Fields, bur.
Sept. 13, Hannah, wife of James Harries, of Weston, bur.
1696. June 2, Arthur son of Mr. Thos. Harries, of Prescott, bap. & bur. Feb. 2.
1697. July 22, Arthur, son of Mr. Thos. Harries, of Prescott, bap.
1698. Feb. 21, William, son of ditto, bap.
1699. Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, Esq., bur. 10 Jan.
Mar. 11, Rich. Corbet, of Montford par. yeoman, bur., & 13, Jane, his wife.
1700. April 28, Johanna, dau. of Thomas Harries, gent., bap.
Oct. 18, Thos. Lyster, yeoman, & Jane Corbet, of Boreatton, marr.
1701. Madam Frances Hunt, bur. 12 Nov.
1703. Mrs. Mary Atcherley, bur. 7 June.
Dec. 4, Wm. Harris, of Milford, yeoman, & Jane Payne, of Weston, marr.
1704. Thos., son of Thos. Hunt, bap. 2 April.
1705. Frances, dau. of Thos. Hunt, Esq., bap. 18 May.
1706. Sept. 3, John Oliver, of Boratton, yeoman, and Marg. Corbet, of London, mar.
April 8, Thomas Harries, of Stanwardine, bur.
1707. Elizabeth Kynaston, of Little Nesse, pauper, bur. 2 Jan.
1708. Rowland, son of Thomas Hunt, Esq., bap. 17 Jan.
Feb. 17, Mr. Arthur Harries, of Prescott, bur.
1710. Sarah, dau. of Thos. Hunt, Esq., bap. 4 July.
1711. Mr. Thos. Clive, of Walford, bur. 10 Dec.
1713. April 17, Mrs. Elizabeth Clive, of Walford, bur.
1715. Jane, wife of Thos. Hunt, Esq., bur. 26 Jan.
1720. Dec. 30, John and Roger, sons of — Kynaston, bap. Oct. 10, John buried Dec. 30.
1723. George Hudson, Vicar, bur. June 11.
Thomas Parker inducted Sept. 6.
1724. Mary, dau. of Wm. Harris, bap.
1726. Oct. 16, Samuel, son of Wm. Harris, of Ness Parva, bap.
1729. Sarah, dau. of John Atcherley, bap. May 5.
1740. Oct. 8, James, son. of Edward Harries, bur.
1740. Mr. Stephen Parker, Vicar, bur. Dec. 6.
1741. Mar. 2, son of Mr. Thos. Harries, of Prescott, bur.

1741. Aug. 14, Mary, dau. of Thos. and Mary Harries, of Prescot, bap.
Oct. 28, Edward, son of Edward and Eliz. Harries, of Prescot, bap., bur.
1743, May 12.
1742. Sarah, dau. of Thos. Harries, Esq., and Mary, his wife, bap. July 16.
1743. Nov. 27, Edward, son of ditto, bap.
May 12, Edward, son of Edward and Elizabeth Harries, of Prescot, bur.
1744. Sept. 23, Eliz. dau. of Edward and Eliz. Harries, of Prescot, bap.
1745. April 4, Margaret Corbett, of Stanwardine in the Fields, bur.
March 5, John, son of Edw. and Eliz. Harries, of Prescot, bap.
1746. April 1, Mary, dau. of John and Eliz. Harries, of Prescot, bap.
1747. June 26, Henry and Martha, son and dau. of Edw. and Eliz. Harries, of Prescot, bap.
July 26, John, son of John and Martha Corbet, of Weston, bap.
Sept. 17, Wm. Harries and Mary Dawes, mar.
Dec. 3, Lewis Gordon, Esq., and Frances Hunt, mar.
Dec. 11, Thomas, son of Thos. Harries, Esq., and Mary, bap.
1748. June 24, Elizabeth Harries, of Prescot, buried.
Nov. 29, Elizabeth Hunt, bur.
1751. Sept. 11, Sarah, dau. of Edw. and Eliz. Harries, bap.
1759. Edward, son of Thos. and Sarah Hunt, bap. Feb. 20, born Jan. 24.
1765. July 5, Martha Harris, Prescot, buried.
1766. Thomas Hunt, Jun., bur. Feb. 6.
Sarah, wife of Thos. Hunt, Esq., bur. March 11.
Mary Atcherley, bur. May 7.
1767. May 25, Elizabeth Harries, of Prescot, bur.
1770. April 23, Henry Harries, Prescot, bur.
May, 7, Henry Harries, Prescot, bur.
1771. John, son of Thos. & Hannah Atcherley, bap. Feb. 6.
1773. Mr. George Hunt bur. at Westbury, Aug. 20.
Rich., son of Thomas & Hannah Atcherley, of Stanwardine, bap. Aug. 23.
Jan. 31, Wm., son of Mary Hanmer, bap.
1776. April 23, John Harries, of Newtown, bur.
1777. April 2, Edward Harries, of Prescot, bur.
1778. William, son of Thos. & Hannah Atcherley, bap. Aug. 16.
Elizabeth, dau. of John & Sarah Alport, of Prescot, bap. Dec. 14.
1779. Elizabeth Allport, of Prescot, bur. April 8.
April 24, Edward Hanmer, of Birch Grove, bur. at Middle.
1780. Mary, dau. of John & Sarah Alport, of Prescot, bap. Jan. 29.
1781. May 23, Elizabeth Harries, Prescot, bur.
Sarah Allport, Prescot, bur. Aug. 27.
Sept. 3, Wm. Harries, of Prescot, bur.
1782. John Alport & Sarah Lloyd, mar. Feb. 7.
John Atcherley bur. July 10.
1783. Susannah Frances, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., & Susannah, his wife, bap.
Jan. 17.
Lucy Maria, dau. of John & Sarah Alport, bap. Jan. 23.
1784. Rowland, son of Rowland Hunt, Esq., & Susannah Ann, his wife, bap Feb 2,
born Jan. 13.
1785. George, son of Rowland & Susannah Hunt, born 15, & bap. 24 Aug.
1786. Lloyd Henry, son of John & Sarah Alport, of Prescot, bap. Jan. 15, born
Jan. 2.
John, son of John & Sarah Alport, of Prescot, bap. April 1, bur. Aug. 24.
1787. Thomas, son of Rowland Hunt, bap. Jan. 5, born Dec. 12, 1786.
1789. John Hunt, son of Rowland & Susannah Hunt, bap. Dec. 18, born Dec. 16.
1791. Sarah Eliza, dau. of Rowland & Susannah Hunt, bap. July 30.
1795. Thomas Atcherley, bur. April 11.
1799. Sarah, dau. of John & Ann Atcherley, bap. March 21.
1799. Ann, dau. of John and Ann Atcherley, bap. Nov. 14.
1801. Hannah, dau. of Jno. & Ann Atcherley, bap. 12 June.
1803. Mary, dau. of Jno. & Ann Atcherley, bap. May 7.
Mary, an infant dau. of Jno. & Ann Atcherley, bur. Nov. 28.
1806. Martha, infant dau. of Jno. & Ann Atcherley, bur. July 21.
John Allport, of Prescot, bur. Sep. 5.
1807. John, son of Jno. & Ann Atcherley, bap Feb. 16
John, bur. 7 April.
1811. Rowland Hunt, Esq. bur. July 15, aged 57.
1826. Feb. 28, Annabella Eliza, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., and Mary, his wife,
christened.

1827. June 24, Charlotte Frances, dau. of Rowland Hunt, Esq., & Mary, his wife, christened.

The present Vicar has had a copy made of the Register from 1600 to 1750, and this he requested me to compare with the transcripts in the Episcopal Court at Lichfield. For some years about 1668, there are very few entries in the existing Registers, owing, as it is stated, "to the negligence of Mr. Cooper, the Registrar." To my astonishment I found that the transcripts at Lichfield contained many more entries for those years than the original Register, and these it may be well to place here on record.

BASCHURCH, 1668.

Mary, the dau. of Thomas Calcott, of Newtown, was bap. the 16 d. of April.
Thos. Reynolds, of Baschurch, was buried the 26th day of April.
Edward, the sonne of Edward Boleys, of Yeaton, was buried the 2nd day of May.
Robert, the sonne of John Scott, of Yeaton, was bap. 13th day of June.
Peeter Brayne, of Yeaton, was buried the 10th of August.
Roger, the sonne of Roger Yearly, of Stanwardine in the Field, and of Anne, his wife, was baptized the 5th day of October.
John, son of John Walton, of Yeaton, was baptized the 17th day of October.
Mary, the daughter of Thomas Abbatt, of Stanwardine in the Field, was baptized 7th November.
Mary Battenbury, poore wooman, buried 1st Decr.
Jane, daughter of Henry Ward, of Baschurch, and Martha, his wife, was baptized 6th December.
Sara, daughter of Richard Payne, of Wesson, baptized 18 Dec.
Mary, daughter of Thos. Mayew, of Walford, & of Alla, his wife, baptized 11 Jan.
Wm. Nonley, of Bromley Grene, buried 13 January.
Pary Griffies, of Wesson, buried 17 Jan.
Widow Yearly, of Limpet Hill, poor woman, buried same day.
Peeter Travor, of Newtown, was buried the 6th of February.
Thomas Higley, of Stanwardine in the Field, son of Thomas Higley, baptized 15th March.
Mr. Townson, of Wicherley, was buried 16 April.
Anne, daughter of George Hudson, Vicker of Baschurch, baptized 19th April.

JOHN REEVES, } Church Wardens.
ARTHUR WIKEY, }

A note of all the buryals, baptg, & weddings, in the Parish of Baschurch, since March 25, 1670.

Dorothy, the daughter of Edward Phillips, of Baschurch, baptized 2nd Aprill.
Mary, wife of Robert Lyth, of Fennimere, buried 24 April.
Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Mayoe, of Walford, baptized 7 May.
Robert, son of John Reves, of Fennimere, baptized last of May.
Thomas, son of George Lee, of Walford, baptized 5th July.
Edward, son of Arthur Wolley, of Stanwardine Wood, baptized 24 Aug.
Richard Yeavons, of Millford, bur. Sept. 15.
Phillip Foley, of the county of Stafford, in the parish of King Swinford, and Penelope, daughter of Wm. Lord Padgett, were married 5 October.
Richard Roe, gentleman, of Wycherley, buried 14 Oct.
Richard Conway, of parish of Riton, & Mary Bill, of this parish, married 16 Oct.
Thomas Shawe, of Stanwardine in the Field, buried last October.
Richard Shelvocke, of Prescott, buried 5 Novr.
Christopher Lee, of Stanwardine in the Field, buried 6 Novr.
Elizabeth Jennings, of Baschurch, buried 10 Sepr.
Martha, daughter of Edward Calcott, of Newtown, baptized 11 Jan.
A pore man of Limpet Hill, buried 17 Jan.
Mary, daughter of Thomas Higley, of Stanwardine in the Field, baptized 1 March.
John, son of John Bickley, baptized 23 May.
Samuel, son of Samuel Vachan, of Walford, baptized 10th of April, 1671.
John Nawnes, of Walford Wood, buried 11 Ap. 1671.

RICHD. BARNETT, } Church Wardens.
EDWD. TOMKINS, }

1671.

A copy of the Register for the yeare 1671, of the Pash of Baschurch.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Scott, of Yeaton, baptized 2 April.
 William, son of Anthony Hayooke, of Walford, baptized 14 June.
 Mary, daughter of John Wayley, of Walford, buried 16 June.
 Mary, daughter of Richard Conway, of Baschurch, buried 10 August.
 Richard, son of George Hudson, of Baschurch, buried 1 Sept.
 Wm. Gough, of Prescott, buried 5 Sept.
 Humph., son of Edward Tomkins, of Yeaton, baptized 18 Jan.
 Mary, daughter of John Reeves, of Fennimere, baptized 11 Feb.
 John Tannatt, a child of a pore woman, buried 1 March.
 Dorythy, daughter of Edward Phillips, of Baschurch, baptized 10 March.
 John, a child of a pore woman at Shee Oak, baptized 18 March.

JOHN ROGERS, }
 ROGER FRANCE, } *Church Wardens.*

A copy of the Register for 1672, of Pariah of Baschurch.

Richard, son of Thomas Abatt, of Stanwardine in the Field, baptized 29 March.
 Mary, daughter of George Griffith, of Stanwardine in the Field, baptized 15 April.
 Ane, daughter of Thomas Mayo, of Walford, baptized 11 May.
 Thomas, son of John Bickley, of Walford, baptized 1 June.
 Jane, daughter of Samuel Banister, baptized 20 August.
 Hanay, daughter of John Millington, of Baschurch, baptized 4 Sept.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Shelvoke, of Prescott, baptized 19 Oct.
 Anne, daughter of Thomas Gough, of Prescott, buried 21 Oct.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Shelvoke, of Prescott, buried 15 Dec.
 Thomas, son of Robert Cotton, of Baschurch, baptized 9th January.
 Tymothy, son of Thomas Mathaws, of Stanwardine in the Field, baptized last day of March.
 Mary, daughter of Samuel Tomkins, of Baschurch, was 6th March.
 Mary Allayn, of Agers Lane, widdow, buried same day.

THOS. COTTON, }
 RICH. TIDDER, } *Church Wardens.*

It would appear, therefore, that the existing Register and the Transcripts, must have been made from a common original, which is now lost.

Of the additional entries, that of the daughter of Lord Paget appears the most important.

One of the Vicars, Edward Lawrence, inducted 1649, was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and born at Moston, co. Salop. On his removal from Baschurch at the Restoration, 1661, he retired to Whitchurch, and in 1670 to London, where he died November, 1695, at the age of 68. His Funeral Sermon was preached by Mr. Nathaniel Vincent. He published the following works :—

“Parents’ Groans over their wicked Children.”

“A Sermon against Transubstantiation.”

“Two Funeral Sermons on 1 Corinthians vi. 13.

“Christ’s Power over Bodily Diseases, preached in several Sermons on Matthew viii. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and published for the instruction especially of the more ignorant people in the great duty of preparation for sickness and death. By Edward

Lawrence, M.A., Minister of the Gospel at Baschurch, in the County of Salop." London: Printed by R. W., for Francis Tyton, at the Three Daggers in Fleet Street, 1662. 12mo. pp. 306.

The Dedication of this work is "To the Worshipfull and my very much honoured Robert Corbet, of Stanwardine in the Wood, in the County of Salop, Esq., and to his religious Consort, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbet, together with the rest of the congregation in the Parish of Baschurch, over which the Holy Ghost hath made me Overseer," and is dated "Baschurch, July 11, 1661."

Mr. Lawrence was no doubt a Puritan, and was intruded into the living of Baschurch immediately on the martyrdom of Charles I., and at the Restoration in 1662 became a Nonconformist. His dedication (pp. 11) contains several allusions to his personal circumstances and the "signs of the times." He says, "It is now 13 years since upon your free choice and consent I was settled to be your Minister." "Possibly you may not enjoy my Ministry long." "Illness was the occasion of preaching these Sermons," and "the unanimous advice of four godly, reverend and learned Ministers, all known to you, caused their printing." "The sins of men, and the terrors of the Lord, make me afraid that there is a storm rising, and I doubt there will be a great fall of many professors."

There is an "Address to the Readers by Richard Baxter, dated Aug. 1, 1661." (pp. 6). Errata p. 1, and then 306 consecutively numbered pages.

The following extracts from the Register relate to Mr. Lawrence's family:—

- 1649. Dec. 9. Deborah, dau. of Edw. Lawrence, pastor of Baschurch, bap.
- 1651. Aug. 3, Sarah, dau. ditto, bap.
- 1653. Jan. 24, Samuel, son of Edward & Deborah Lawrence, bap.
Sept. 22, John Lawrence & Elizabeth Tidder mar.
- 1654. Dec. 21, Sarah, mother of Edward Lawrence, minister, bur.
Dec. 10. Mary, dau. of Mr. Thos. Lawrence, mercer, in Shrewsbury, bur.
- Feb. 11, Peter, son of Mr. Edward & Deborah Lawrence, bap.
- 1658. June 20, John, son of ditto, bap.
- 1660. Oct. 7, Thomas, son of ditto, bap.
- 1663. June 25, Elizabeth, dau. of ditto, bap.

The principal families of the neighbourhood were Parliamentarians, the only Royalist being Sir Paul Harries, whose estate at Boreatton was seized and confiscated by the Parliament, and sold to Colonel Hunt, whose descendants still possess it.

The following Pedigree will show the descent of the "Great Lord Clive," from the Clives of Walford, in this parish:—

CLIVE—

Richard Clive,—Margaret, dau. of Lord of Huxley & Styche, ob. May 22, 1562, Inq. p.m., 25 Eliz.

Sir Rich. Corbet, Knight, of Morton Corbet, co. Salop.

Dorothy Clive,—Richard Barker, of Walford, mar. at Baschurch.

of Haughmond Abbey, co. Salop, Esq.

1 Richard Clive,—Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Wm. Breaton, of Breaton, co. Chester, Knight.

2 Ralph Clive,—Dorothy, of Huxley & Styche, bur. B. 20 July, 1582

3 James, a merchant of London.

Susanna Clive, mar. Anthony Hamner, of Bettisfield, co. Flint, mar. B. 1582.

Mary, ob. inf. Margery, mar. Geo. Morning of Layton, co. Hereford. Sarah, ob. inf. 1596. Margaret, mar. Thos. Tomkis, of Eytton, co. Salop.

Winifred, mar. Wm. Hamner, of Bettisfield, bur. 1620, and 2ndly, Robert Lloyd, of Bryn, co. Flint, Sep. 18, 1620.

George Clive,—Susanna Copping.

1 Blanch, dau. of Thos. Lloyd, of Kinnerley, bur. B.

2 Edward Clive,—Judith, dau. of Roger and Ann Hamner, of Marton, mar. Middle, Ap. 12, 1599.

John Clive,—Mary Chariton, of Huxley.

Thomas Clive, of Walford, bp. B. Dec. 23, 1590, bur. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1623, mar. B. 1607, 9 Dec.

Mary, dau. and coheir. of Geo. Onslow, of Boreatton, Esq., bur. B. 1637, June 29.

Richard, bur. B. 1608, June 25.

Robert, ob. 1660. Stephen, haberdasher. John, fishmonger. George, merchant.

Thomas Clive, bap. St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 1653, March 31, bur. B.

Christian Waring, of Woodcot, bur. B. 1651.

Christian, bap. B. Dec. 27, 1642, Sarah, bap. B. 1644, May 23.

Mary, bap. B. 1637, June 1. Martha, bap. B. 1638, Mar. 6.

George Clive, of Walford, Esq., bap. B. Dec. 29, 1640, bur. B. 1690, Mar. 28.

Elizabeth, dau. of Robt. Corbet, Esq., of Stanwardine, bur. B. 1713, Ap. 17, mar. B. 1662, May 20.

Thomas, bap. B.

Edward,—Susanna Phillips, bap. B. 1656, mar. Berrington, co. Hereford.

Sir Edward Clive, of Wombridge, Knight.

George, bap. at Little Drayton, 1724, ob. young.

Thomas Clive, of Walford, Esq., bap. B. 1673, Aug. 12, bur. B. 1711, Dec. 10, sold Walford Estate to Dr. Edwards.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Amplett, of Four Ashes, Worcester, died 1738, bur. Morton Say, aged 84.

Robert Clive, bap. & bur. B. 1675, 12 Oct. and 22 Nov.

Elizabeth, bap. and bur. B. 1676, June 30. Mary, bap. & bur. B. 1679, Sep. 19 & 26. Wm. Clive, bur. 1746.

1 Robert Clive.

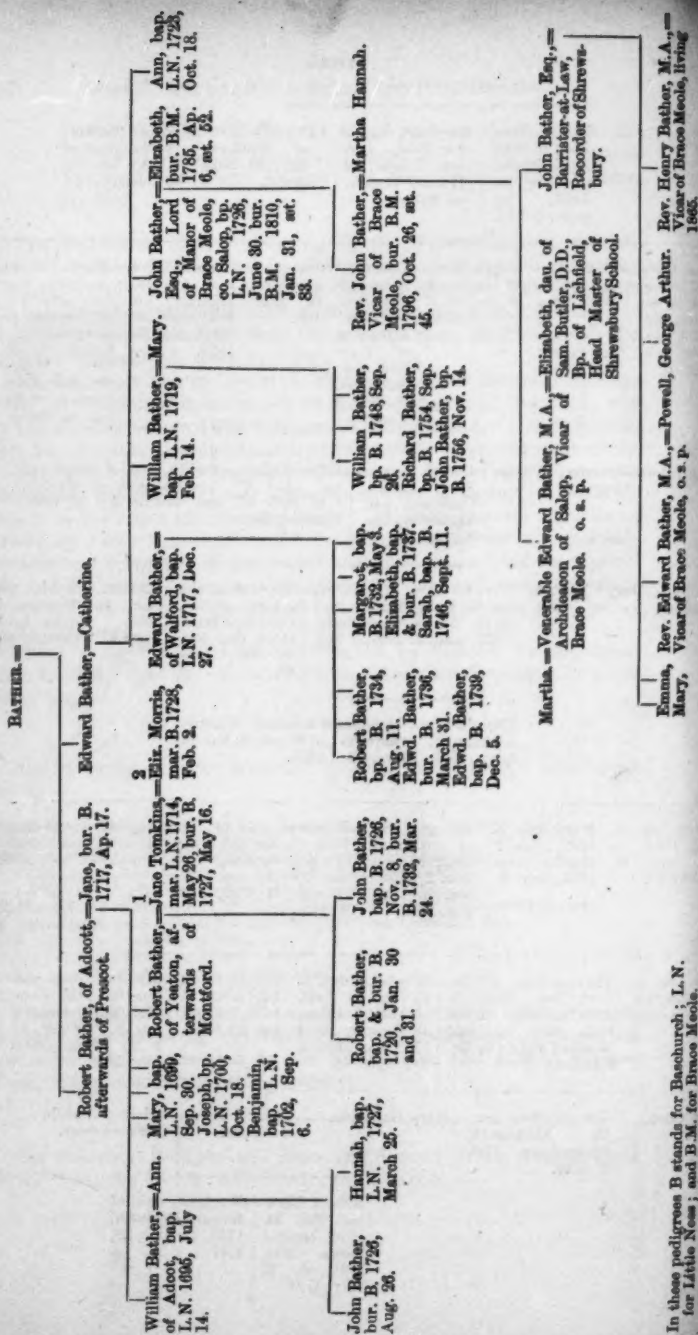
George Clive, mar. Mary Hardville. St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, Oct. 6, 1720.

Richard Clive,—Rebecca Gaskill, of Styche, of Manchester.

Robert Clive,—Margaret, dau. of nat. Feb. 24, 1726, created Baron Clive, 1761, ob. 22 Nov. 1774.

Edward Maskelin, 1753, ob. Dec. 28, 1817.

The following Pedigree, drawn up from the Registers of Baschurch and of Little Ness, with additions from the Monuments at Brace Meole, will show the descent of another Shropshire Worthy, the late venerable and venerated Archdeacon Bather:



In these pedigrees B stands for Baschurch; L. N. for Little Ness; and B.M. for Brace Meole.

CHARTULARY OF THE GRESLEYS OF DERBYSHIRE.

BY JOHN HARLAND, F. S. A.

THE ancient family of Gresley, which is of Norman extraction, traces its descent, according to Burke's *Baronetage*, from Malahulcries, uncle to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, the renowned ancestor of William the Conqueror. Roger de Tocey, son of Malahulcries, was standard-bearer of Normandy, and his son Robert (ancestor of the noble race of the Staffords), and Nigel, a younger son, arrived in England in the train of William the Conqueror. At the time of the Domesday survey, this Nigel held extensive possessions in the Counties of Derby and Stafford, of which Grasele, or Gresley, co. Derby, where he fixed his abode, was one. This Nigel left a son William Fitz-Nigel, surnamed "De Griesley," who was the founder of the castle and monastery of Gresley, in honour of St. George, and left a son Robert de Gresley, who in 1134 founded an abbey of Cistercian monks at Swineshead, in Lincolnshire (?). From this Robert, Burke leaps to his descendant, Sir William Gresley, Knt. (eldest son and heir of Sir George, K.B. in 1533), High Sheriff for co. Stafford in 4 Elizabeth (1562), whose son Sir Thomas, Knt., of Drake-low, was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 25 Elizabeth (1583), and of Derbyshire in 35 and 45 Elizabeth (1593 and 1602-3). His eldest son, George Gresley, Esq., of Drakelow, was created a baronet 29 June, 1611. He was High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme. His eldest son pre-deceasing him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Thomas, 2nd Bart.; and he by Sir William, 3rd Bart., whose son, Sir Thomas, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, M.P., 5th Bart.; on whose death, in 1753, the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Nigel, who was succeeded by his son, Sir Nigel-Bowyer, to whom succeeded his only son, Sir Roger, M.P., who dying s.p. in 1837, was succeeded by his kinsman, the Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, the present and 9th Bart. The family seat is Netherseale Hall, Leicestershire; Overseale, in that county, is another estate of the family; as are Drakelow, Church Gresley, near Burton-upon-Trent, and other estates in Derbyshire. Thus far on the authority of Burke.

Now there was another family of Gresley, who, shortly after the Conquest, were Lords of the Manor and Barony of Manchester. It was for some time supposed that the Lancashire and the Derbyshire Gresleys were of the same family. But this, we think, has been satisfactorily disproved by the late W. R. Whatton, Esq., F.S.A., of Manchester, in an inquiry into the descent of the Lancashire baronial family; which paper was read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in February, 1824, and was published in their *Transactions* (Vol. IV. New Series, p. 473). Mr. Whatton, copying the early pedigree from Guillim, Collins, Banks, Lysons, and others, shows that they concur in making Robert, the founder of Swineshead Abbey, to be the son of William Fitz-Nigel; while Kuerden, and

Rev. Henry Bathur, M.A.,
Vicar of Brace Meole, living
1805.

Rev. Edward Bathur, M.A.,
Fowell, George Arthur.
Rev. Edward Bathur, M.A.,
Vicar of Brace Meole, o.s.p.

Emma,
Mary,
In these pedigrees B stands for Bechurch; L.N.
for Little Ness; and B.M. for Brace Meole.

other Lancashire antiquaries, make this Robert the son of Albert Greslet, supposed by Kuerden to have been the first Lord or Baron of Manchester. The solution of this difficulty is, that there were two Roberts living at the same time. Mr. Whatton says—

"That the Grelleys, Lords of Manchester, are descended from the Gresleys of Derbyshire—(which impression has arisen from the accidental resemblance of the surname, and has apparently been sanctioned by the coincidence of there having been actually existing in the reign of Henry III. a Robert Grelley, of Lancashire, and a Robert Gresley, of the County of Derby)—I shall prove incorrect for the following reasons:—1. That their origin and descent have no relation whatever to the Derbyshire family. 2. That the armorial bearing of each family is widely distinct, as now used by the existing representatives. 3. I cannot find that the Gresleys [of Derbyshire] held at any time any manors or estates in the County of Lancaster."

Mr. Whatton traces the pedigree of the Derbyshire Gresleys, and shows from their genealogy, proved by original evidences, that there cannot be any connection between the two families. He also shows from ancient Seals, Shields, and Coats of Arms, that the coat of the Manchester Greslets was—*Gules*, three bendlets enhanced *or*. On the other hand, he shows that the Gresleys of Derbyshire had borne from ancient times the coat—*Vaire*, *ermine* and *gules*. The origin of this coat is thus explained in a recent number of an ably edited periodical, devoted to Heraldry and Genealogy—

"The shield of *Vaire*, *or* and *gules*, was adopted by Ferrers, Earl of Derby, at a very early period of armory, evidently because it resembled his name in its sound—'Le Comte de Ferrers, Verrée de or et de goules'—(Roll Hen. VI.) It was derived from Ferrers de Gresley, by which family it is still borne, tintured *ermine* and *gules*. This was a coat assumed in token of feudality; for the Manor of Drakelow [co. Derby], was held under the Earl by Gresley, in the year 1200, by the yearly service of a bow, quiver, and twelve arrows."—(*Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. III. p. 14, March, 1866).

The following descents—the Lancashire one deduced by Mr. Whatton, from documents, and the Derbyshire one from a MS. pedigree in the Gresley Chartulary—may help to show the difference between these two Norman families of a like surname, both coming into England with the Conqueror:—

LANCASHIRE.

Albert Greslet (Conquest).
Robert, founder of Swineshead.
Albert, called "*Senex*."
Albert, called "*Juvenis*."
Robert.
Thomas.
Robert.
Thomas, the last of Manchester, who granted the charter in 1301.

DERBYSHIRE.

Nigel (Conquest).
William, founder of Gresley monastery.
Robert, Knight.
William, Knight.
Godfrey, Knight.
William, Knight.
Godfrey, Knight.
Peter, Knight.
Godfrey, Esq.
John, Knight.
Nicholas, Knight (Edward III.)

Thus, it will be seen, while one family claim Albert as their founder, the other deduce their descent from Nigel. There is only one Christian name common to both—Robert; and though later by one generation in the Derbyshire family than in the other, it is *this* name which has caused the confusion; both families claiming Robert the founder of Swineshead, as an ancestor. But from all the evidences on both sides that we have examined, it seems clear that he was not of the Derbyshire Gresleys at all, but of a distinct race.

But we must proceed to relate what may almost be called the discovery of the Chartulary of the Gresleys of Derbyshire. A few years ago, a clergyman, a descendant of the ancient family of Gresley, of Drakelow, Church Gresley (co. Derby), and of Over Seale and Nether Seale (co. Leicester), made an application at Chetham's Library, Manchester, to be allowed to refer to the Gresley Chartulary there. The librarian in vain sought through the catalogue, and inquired of those most conversant with the MSS. in the library. No one knew anything of such a collection, either in print or manuscript. At length the applicant gave some further clue to the volume containing this Chartulary; and there sure enough was found a MS. collection of genealogical notes, pedigrees, charters, indentures, and other deeds all having relation to the Gresleys of Derbyshire, and to the families into which they had married. This curious collection had not only escaped the observation of Radcliffe and Greswell, the compilers of the first three volumes of the catalogue, but also of Mr. J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., who in the winter of 1841-2 compiled a catalogue of the (89) European MSS. in Chetham's Library, which was afterwards printed at the cost of James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., &c. It had also escaped the notice of Thomas Barritt, the Manchester antiquary; of the late John Palmer, architect, who passed half his life in transcribing pedigrees, genealogies, and abstracts of deeds, from MSS. in this library; and it had assuredly not been seen by Mr. Whatton, who would have used its genealogy in support of his views. We must briefly describe the volume in which this Chartulary has so long lain *perdu*.

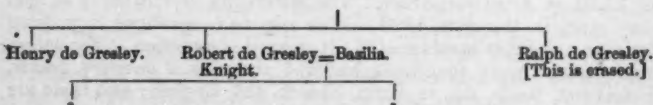
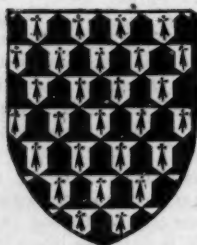
It is a small folio volume, bound in vellum, and thus described in the second volume of Mr. Radcliffe's catalogue of the library—"6694. Visitation of various counties, by Flowre, and Glover his Marshall, in 1580, and the following years, particularly Cheshire and Lancashire, with blazons; transcribed from a book of parchment in the hands of Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Armes, in 1583. Folio." This description is erroneous, for it is really the Visitation of Lancashire, made in 1567, by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, and afterwards copied by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1599. Also, Trickings of the Cheshire Arms (by William Smith, Rouge Dragon), which were published in the original edition of King's *Vale Royal*, at the expense of Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton. The volume once belonged to William Smith, and it is probable that these trickings were the originals, from which the plates in King were executed. Flower's Visitation occupies the beginning of the volume; the Trickings of Cheshire Arms the latter part of it; and the Gresley MS. the middle. After the Visitation come seventeen blank leaves; then follows the Gresley collection, occupying (with blanks) sixty-eight pages; and succeeding it is only one blank leaf before the Trickings of Cheshire Arms commence. The watermark of the paper (a laid *pot*) contains the date 1598. It is easy to comprehend how, lying between two other heraldic MSS., it escaped observation. The collection contains more than three hundred abstracts of charters, grants, indentures, bonds, &c., in Latin, French, and English; and there are

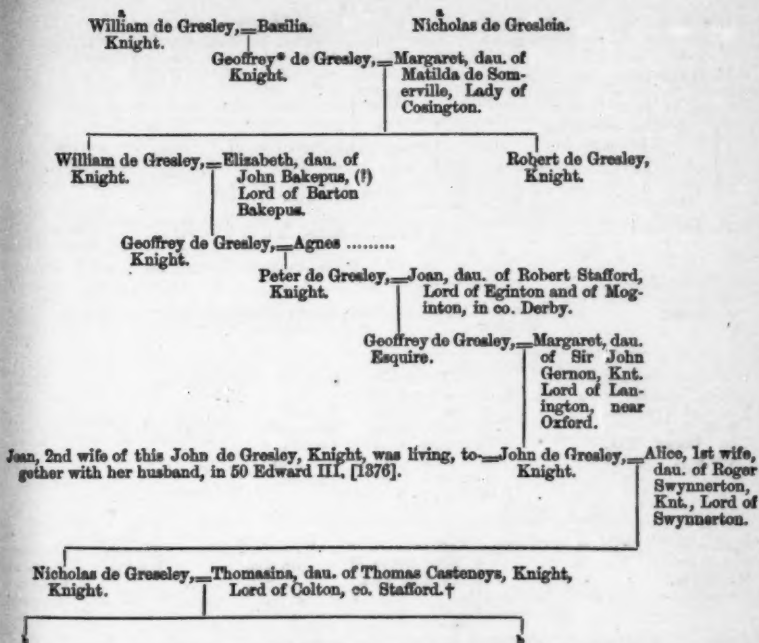
rude and careless pen-and-ink sketches of one hundred and twenty-four Seals, Coats of Arms, &c. The title-page of the Chartulary contains the family name, four times in as many lines, spelled variously—"Greseleya; Gresell; Gresailey; Gresley." In the middle of the page, between the two first and the two last names, is the old heater shield, with a pen-and-ink tricking of the Arms of the Gresleys—"Vair, or Vairé, *ermine* and *gules*." The old delineation of the family arms in this MS. is exactly the same (minus the baronet's bloody hand) as the coat of the present head of the family, the Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow, co. Derby, and Nether Seale, co. Leicester. After a blank page come memoranda, not relating to the Gresleys, and a rough sketch of two descents, surname not given. Then follow three or four pedigrees of the Gresleys, all in Latin, and one or two old grants. The Chartulary proper commences page 9 with deeds "ante date;" page 17 has one dated deed, A.D. 1181; page 31, deeds "temp. Edward I.;" page 34, two deeds of Oky; page 35, "temp. Edward II.;" page 38, Edward II. and III.; page 39, Edward III.; page 42, Richard II.; page 51, Henry IV.; page 53, Henry V. and VI.; page 55, a pedigree of Clarell and Gresley; page 57, deeds, temp. Edward IV. V. VI.; page 60, Richard III.; page 61, Henry VII.; page 62, Henry VIII.; page 63, Philip and Mary; pages 64 and 65, deeds of Segrave; and page 68, a Latin note relating to Segrave. It will be seen that these documents range over a period of more than five centuries. But before noticing the nature of some of the most curious of these abstracts, we offer an English version of the Latin pedigrees in this singular MS. collection.

PEDIGREE I.

"Nigel, father or progenitor of this family, in the time of William the Conqueror held the Manors of Torp, Kingsley, and Morton, in co. Stafford, as appeareth in the book called Domesday, compiled in the 20th year of the reign of King William, aforesaid, and in the King's Exchequer still deposited, for its great care.

William, son of Nigel [or Fitz-Nigel] de Gresley, founder of the Monastery of Gresley, in co. Derby.





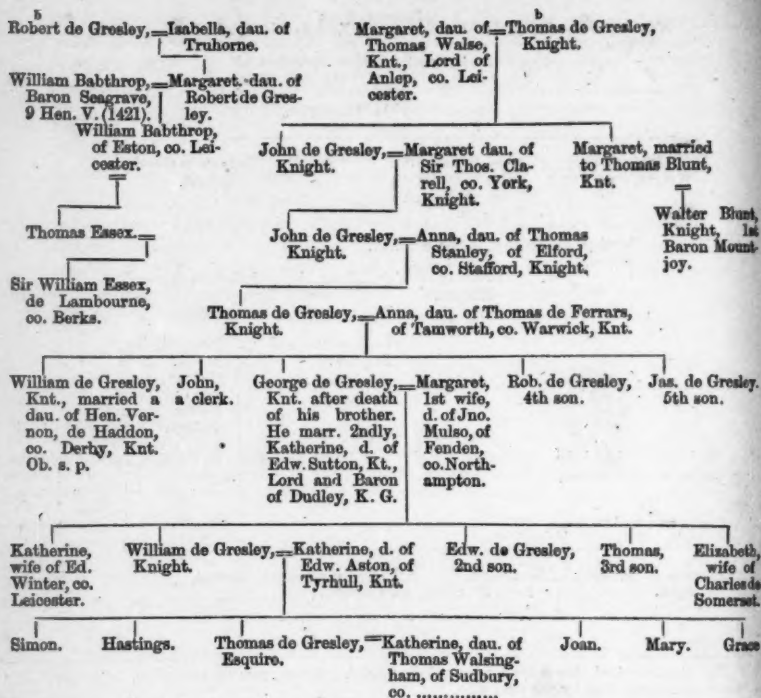
* This Geoffrey took for second wife a lady named Juliana, coming out of co. Leicester. The children, however, were by the first wife.

† Flanking the earlier part of the Gresley pedigree is one of Castleneys or Casteneys, terminating in Thomasina, wife of Nicholas de Gresley, Knight. It runs thus :—Hardulph Casteneys had two wives, to wit—Runenilda and Bertreia.



Robert Castleneys, Knight, called Robert Fitz-Hardulph.

Philip Castleneys, Knight. = Ampholisa.



^a William Castleneys, Knight, = Margaret.

William Castleneys, Knight, commonly called "Wasteneys."

William Castleneys, Knight, = Constance.
son and heir.

John Castleneys, Knight, = Isabella dau. of Germain de Acton, co. York.

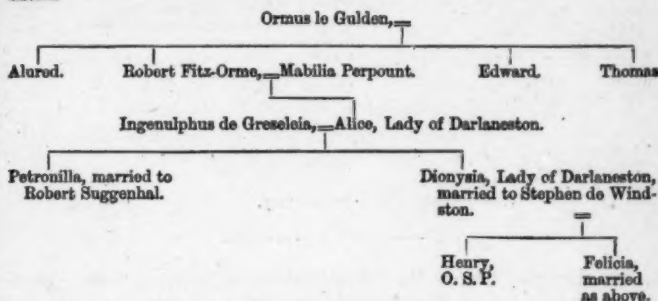
William Castleneys, Knight, = Joan, dau. of John Bre....., co. No....., Knight.

Thomas Gasteneys, Knight, = Joan, dau. of John Tolly, de Wymund.....

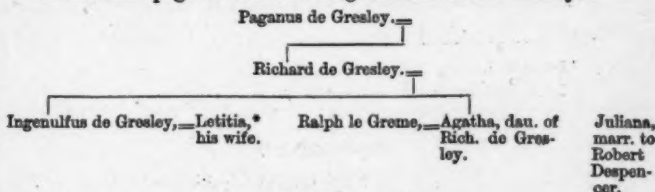
Nicholas de Gresley, Knight, = Thomasina, dau. of Thomas Casteneys, Knight, Lord of Colton, co. Stafford.

PEDIGREE II.

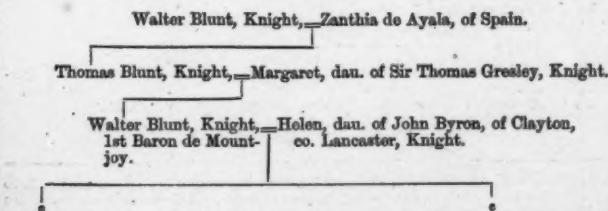
Orme le Guldene, who first held Derlaston, of the Lord Abbot of Burton, beget *Robert*, to whom he gave Derlaston, Buckenhall, and Lower Bidulfe. And *Thomas*, to whom he gave Higher Bidulph. *Edward*, to whom he gave Middle Bidulph. And *Alured*, to whom he gave Knipersley. *Robert*, who succeeded to the inheritance, and married *Mabilia* (or *Mabel*) de Perpunt, had issue *Ralph*, who died without children; and *Alice*, married to Engenulph de Greseleia. They had issue:—*Robert* de Gresley, who died without children. [Also three daughters.] 1. *Avise*, married to Henry de Verdun, who had *Henry*. 2. *Dionysa*, married to Stephen de Windston, by whom Henry de Windston, who died without children; and *Felicia*, married to Roger de Welsburne, and secondly to Thomas de Lenton. By Roger she had issue *Richard*, who succeeded him, and by his wife he had *Philip Braol*, who succeeded him as heir. 3. *Petronilla*, married to Robert de Sogenhull, who died without heir, and her share reverted to her sisters.



On the same page are the following descents of the Gresleys:—



On the same page is another pedigree of a noble family allied to the Gresleys, the Blunts, Lords Mountjoy:—



* (1) Alice, see the previous pedigree.

William Blunt, Knight, died in the lifetime of his father. — Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Thomas, Lord of Ectingham. She mar. 2ndly, John Elrington, Knight. — Edward, 2nd Lord Montjoy. Died without heirs male.

John Blunt, Knight, 3rd Lord Montjoy.

William Blunt, 4th Lord Montjoy.

Charles Blunt, 5th Lord Montjoy.

James Blunt, 6th Lord Montjoy.

William Blunt, 7th Lord Montjoy.

William Blunt, 8th Lord Montjoy.

Note.—This Pedigree differs as to succession to the Barony from the list in Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*. Walter Blunt was created Baron Montjoy of Thurveston, co. Derby, 20 June, 1465, Lord Treasurer, K. G., and died 1474. Edward, 2nd Baron, was his grandson and heir, being son and heir of William Blunt. Edward dying s. p. 1475, was succeeded by his uncle, John, 2nd son of Walter, 1st Baron. The 8th Baron was not a son, but brother and heir of William, 7th Baron. His name was not William, but Charles. He was created Earl of Devonshire 21 July, 1603, K. G., and died in 1606 s. p. l. when all his honours became extinct.—*J. H.*

On the next page are the following descents, relating to the Felicia, daughter of Dionyse, daughter of Ingenulf de Gresley, and of Alice his wife :—

Thomas de Lecton, — Felicia de Darlaneston, — Henry de Verdun, 2nd husband.

Hugh de Lecton, 20 Edward I.

Lucia, married to Matthew de Betley.

PEDIGREE III.

Nigel, entered England with the Conqueror.

William Fitz-Nigel, founded the Priory of Gresley in honour of God and St. George.

Paganus de Gresley. [Erased.]

Robert de Greseleia. — Basilia, his wife.

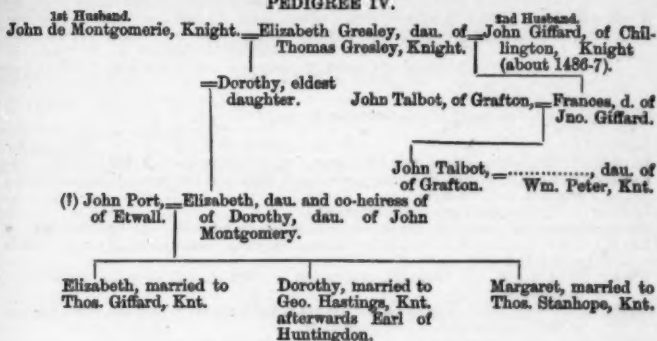
Inganulph de Greseleia. — Olivia de Darloweston.

Sir Robert de Gresley, Knight. — Hawise, dau. of Hugh de Burstale.*

William de Gresley, Knight.

* A dateless deed, abstracted on the same page, shows that John de Ervington gave to the Lady Hawise, formerly wife of Sir Robert Gresley, all the meadow which John had in Thromaston, near the meadow of the Lord Abbot of Leicester, and abutting on the fish-pond of Hugh, father of Hawise de Burstale.

PEDIGREE IV.



On one of these pages is abstracted a sort of grant or confirmation by Roger (so-called) Bishop of Chester, of a grant in alms from Adam de Praeris to Roger, the clerk, of the church of Wipenteia and all its appurtenances. It declares that to this gift and confirmation the following, amongst others, were witnesses:—*Knights*: Nicholas de Greseleia, Robert, son of Geoffrey, Ingenulphus, son of William de Greseley, &c. This grant is without date, and it is clearly before the erection of the See of Chester by Henry VIII. But the ancient Bishopric of Lichfield had its See for a time removed from Lichfield to Chester, and afterwards from both to Coventry. There were several of the Bishops of Lichfield named Roger. Roger de Clinton succeeded in 1128; Roger de Wisham, in 1245; and Roger de Longspée or de Molend, in 1257. There was also Roger de Northburgh, in 1322, who was lord keeper and lord treasurer. The Roger of the above deed would be one of these four Rogers; and the deed was therefore made within the period between 1128 and 1360, when the last Bishop Roger died; and probably in the time of the first Roger.

Here for the present we must pause. In our next article we propose to give translations of some of the earliest deeds of the collection, as abstracted in this old Chartulary.

A DERBYSHIRE ARMORY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

(Continued from page 234.)

- LANGLEY ()
 LATHBURY (Egginton), *argent*, two bars *azure*; on a canton *azure*, a martlet *or*.
 LATHBURY (Holme), *argent*, two bars *azure*; on a canton of the second, a martlet *or*, a crescent for difference.
 LEACROFT (Wirksworth), *ermine*, a cross *gules*.
 LEAKE (Sutton and Hasland) *argent*, on a saltier engrailed *sable*, nine annulets *or*.
 LEAPER (Derby), *sable*, on a bend between three leopards' faces *argent*, as many mullets of the first
 LECHE (Chatsworth and Shipley), *ermine*, on a chief dancette's *gules*, three ducal coronets *or*.
 LEALT (of Horsley, 1616), *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, between three fireballs *sable*, flaming at their tops *proper*, a lion passant *or*.
 LEE (Lady-hole), *azure*, three ducal coronets *or*, a border *argent*.
 LE-FUN, or FOWNE (Yeaveley and Alderwasley), *argent*, a bugle between three crescents *sable*, each charged with a bezant (as quartered by Lowe and their descendants the Hurts).
 LE HUNTE (Ashborne), *azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces *or*.
 LEIGH (Eggington), *azure*, a plate between three ducal-crowns *or*, within a bordure *argent*.
 LEEK, or LEYKE (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a saltier engrailed *sable*, five annulets of the first.
 LEVETT (Derbyshire), *argent*, a fesse embattled, counter-embattled, between three leopards' faces *sable*.
 LEVINGE, or LOVINGE (Parwich), *vert*, a chevron *or*; in chief three escallops *argent*.
 LINACRE (Linacre-hall), *sable*, a chevron between three escallops *argent*, on a chief *or*, three greyhounds' heads, erased *sable*.
 LINGAYNE, or LINGEN (Derbyshire), barry of six *or*, and *azure*, on a bend *gules* (another *azure*) three roses *argent*.
 LOMAS (Hartington), *argent*, between two palets *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis, in pale, *sable*; a chief *azure*.
 LISTER (Little-Chester), *ermine*, on a fesse *sable* three mullets *argent*.
 LOCKETT (Derby), *or*, a chevron *gules* between three stags' heads *proper*.
 LONGFORD or LANGFORD (Longford), paly of six, *or* and *gules*; over all a bend, *argent*.
 LONGDEN (Derbyshire), *azure*, three bars dancette *or*.
 LONGSDON (Longsdon-Parva, temp' Conquestoris), *purpure*, a double-headed eagle displayed *proper*.
 LORD (Tupton).
 LOUDHAM (Derbyshire), *argent*, a bend *azure* erusily *or*.
 LOVET (Codnor), *argent*, three wolves passant in pale *sable*.
 LOVETT (Derby), *argent*, three wolves passant *gules*.
 LOUDHAM, or LOWDHAM; *argent*, on a bend *azure* three crosses-crozalet *or*, (*argent* on a bend erusily *or*).
 LOWE (Locko and Denby), *azure* (*gules*?) a hart trippant *argent*.
 LOWE (Alderwasley), *azure*, a stag standing at gaze *argent* (*gules*, a wolf passant *argent*).
 LUCAS (Hasland), *ermine*, a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three annulets *sable*; on a chief *azure* a moorcock between two crosses-crozalet *or*.
 LUCAS (Middleton), *argent*, a fesse between six annulets *gules*.
 LUTERAL (Derbyshire), *or*, a bend between six martlets *gules*.
 LYNACRE, or LYNAKER (Derbyshire) *sable*, a chevron between three escallops *argent*; on a chief *or*, as many greyhounds' heads erased, *sable*.
 LYTTON (Lyton, Bart.), *ermine*, on a chief indented *azure*, three ducal-coronets *or*.
 M'CONNEL (Cressbrook-hall), *or*, a lymphad, her sails furled *sable*, flags *gules*, between a lion rampant *gules*, armed *argent*; in the dexter chief a dexter-hand coupé fesseways *gules*, holding a cross-crozalet *sable*; above all a chief *gules* charged with three trefoils slipped *or*.
 MACKWORTH (Mackworth), per pale indented *sable* and *ermine*, a chevron *gules* fretty *or*.
 MAESMOR (Derbyshire), *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.
 MALEBAR (Derbyshire), *or*, two axes erect, endorsed, handles *azure*, blades *sable*; on a chief *gules* a lion passant guardant *or*.

- MALLET, or MARTELL (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse between six mallets *or*.
 MALLET (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse *ermine* between three (another six) buckles *or*.
 MALLET (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse danostte's between six round buckles *argent*.
 MANDER (Bakewell), *ermine*, three annulets interlaced *argent*.
 MANLOVE (Ashborne), *azure*, a chevron between three anchors *ermine*.
 MANN (Haalebrow),
 MANNERS (Nether-Haddon), *or*, two bars *azure*; a chief quarterly *azure* and *gules*, first and fourth charged with two fleurs-de-lis *or*; second and third with a lion passant guardant *or*.
 MARCHINGTON (
 MARPLE (Bonsall and Edenstoure), *sable*, semée de croasses-croiset fitchée, a griffin ségrant, with wings endorsed *or*. (Confirmed 1574).
 MARRIOTT (Derbyshire), barry of six, *or* and *sable*.
 MARSHALL (Derbyshire), barry of ten, *argent* and *sable*; a canton *ermine*.
 MASTER (Codnor-castle), *azure*, a fesse embattled, between three gryphons' heads, erased, *or*.
 MAYNARD (Chesterfield), *argent*, on a chevron *vert*, between three sinister hands erect *gules*, five *ermine* spots *or*.
 MELLAND (Monyash), paly of eight, *argent* and *gules*; a lion rampant *sable*.
 MELLOE (Mellor and Idrighay), *argent*, three blackbirds (or ousels) *proper*; a chief indented *sable*.
 MERREY (Barton), *ermine*, three lions rampant *gules*, crowned *or*.
 MEYERELL (Tideswell), *argent*, a gryphon ségrant *sable*, beaked and legged *gules*.
 MEYNELL (Meynell, Langley, &c.), *vairé*, *argent* and *sable*.
 MIDDLEMORE (Stanton),
 MIDDLETON (Leam), *ermine*, on a saltire engrailed *sable*, an eagle's head erased *or*.
 MILBORNE (Melborne), *gules*, a chevron *argent* between three escallops *argent*.
 MILLS, or MILNES (Ashford-in-the-Water), *azure*, a chevron between three windmill sails, crossways, *or*.
 MILNES (Tapton-hall, Aldercoar, &c.), *or*, a bear rampant *sable*, muzzled, collared and lined *gules*.
 MILNES (Chesterfield, Brimington, &c.), *gules*, a fesse between three windmill sails, crossways *or*.
 MILNES (Stubbing-edge), *ermine*, a milbrind *sable*.
 MILWARD (Eaton-Dovedale and Snitterton), *ermine*, on a fesse *gules* three plates.
 MONJOYE (Yeldersley), *azure*, three escutcheons *argent*.
 MONSIEUR, or MONSTER (Derbyshire), *gules*, a chevron between three leopards' heads *or*.
 MONTGOMERY (Cubley), *or*, an eagle displayed *gules* (*azure*).
 MONTGOMERE (Sudbury), *argent*, an eagle displayed *azure*, armed *gules*.
 MOORE (Appleyby-Parva), *ermine*, three greyhounds courant *sable*, collared *gules*; on a canton *gules*, a lion passant *or*.
 MORE (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three Moors' heads coupé, *sable*.
 MOREWOOD (Alfreton), *vert*, an oak-tree *argent*, fructed *or*.
 MOREWOOD (Hallowes), *argent*, an oak-tree, fructed *proper*.
 MORLEY (Morley), *argent*, a lion rampant double-queue'd *sable*, crowned *or*.
 MORTEYNE (Eyam and Risley), *ermine*, a chief *gules* (*or*, two bars *gules*).
 MORTON (Derbyshire), quarterly, *gules* and *ermine*; in the dexter-chief and sinister base a goat's head erased *argent*.
 MOSLEY (Burnaston-house), quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, a chevron between three battle-axes *argent*; second and third *or*, a fesse between three eagles displayed *sable*.
 MOUBRAY (Brethby-castle), *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*.
 MOUNSER (Derbyshire), *gules*, a chevron between three leopards' heads *or*.
 MOWER (Woodseats in Dronfield), *ermine*, on a chevron *azure* (*argent*) three roses *gules* (*proper*).
 MUNDY (Markeaton), per pale, *gules* and *sable*; on a cross engrailed *argent*, five lozenges *purple*; on a chief *or*, three eagles' legs erased à-la-queue *azure*.
 MUNDY (Shipley), the same, with due difference.
 MURARD (Staveley), *or*, two chevrons within a bordure *azure*.
 MURARD (Derbyshire), *gules*, three plates.
 NADAULD (Ashford-in-the-Water), *azure*, a sun *proper*.
 NEALE (of Codnor),
 NEDHAM (Nedham in the Peak), *argent*, a bend engrailed *azure*, between two bucks' (bulls' ?) heads cabossed *sable*, attired *or*.
 NEEDHAM (Kynoleton, Thornsott, Snitterton, Cowley, &c.), the same, with a canton *or*.
 NEESENCHIE (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse engrailed *or*.
 NERBURY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a bend *sable*; on a chief *gules* two bars *or*.

- NEFIELD (Bakewell), *argent*, a chevron between three mullets pierced *sable*, within a bordure engrailed *gules*.
- NEWMARCHE (Derbyshire), *gules*, in fesse five fusils engrailed *or*. Another, *argent*, four (sometimes five) fusils in fesse *gules*.
- NEVILLE (Brassington, &c.),
- NEWTON (Horsley, Micklegate, and Norton House), *sable*, two human shin-bones, in saltier, *argent*.
- NORMAN (Winster),
- NUTTALL (),
- NIGHTINGALE (Lea-hurst), per pale *ermine* and *gules*, a rose counterchanged.
- NODDER (Aston and Thornton),
- NORBERT (Derbyshire), *argent*, a bend *sable*; on a chief *gules* a barr *or*.
(another, as the last within a bordure *vairé or*, and *gules*).
- NORTON (Norton),
- ODINGSBILLS (Trusley), *argent*, a fesse *gules*; in chief, three mullets *sable*.
- OFFLEY (Norton-hall), *argent*, a cross flory *azure*, between four Cornish choughs proper.
- OKEDEN (Derbyshire), *sable*, on a fesse between six acorns *or*, three oak-leaves proper, (another, gyronny of eight, *argent* and *gules*, the dexter charged with an oak branch, fructed proper).
- OKEOVER (Atlow), *ermine*, on a chief *gules* three bezants *or*.
- OPENSHAW (Burro-house),
- ORD (Edge-hill), *sable*, three fishes haurient *argent*.
- ORMOND (Alfreton), *sable*, a chief with the sun's rays issuing therefrom, *or*.
- OSBORNE (Derby and Langley Borrowes), *or*, on a bend between two wolves' heads erased *sable*, three dolphins embowed of the first.
- OUTRAM (Butterley), on a chevron embattled, five escallops, between three crosses flury.
- PADLEY (Padley in Hathersage), *argent*, three pairs of barnacles, opened at the top *sable*.
- PALMER (Alfreton), *or*, two bars *gules*, on each three trefoils slipped *argent*; in chief a greyhound courant *sable*.
- PARES (Hopwell-hall), *sable*, a chevron with a cross-crosslet *argent* in the dexter-chief.
- PARKER (Norton-lees and Farwich), *gules*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*.
- PEARSON (South Wingfield), *argent*, on a pile *azure*, between three fêches, a rose
- PEECHE (Sherow-hall), *azure*, a lion rampant double-queued *ermine*, crowned *or*, on a canton *or*, a mullet *gules*.
- PECKE (Brampton), *argent*, on a chevron *gules* three crosses formée *argent*.
- PECKHAM (Shipley),
- PEGGE (Beauchief-abbey and Osmaston), *argent*, a chevron between three piles *sable*.
- PERRYIN (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, between three pine-apples vert, as many leopards' heads *argent*.
- PEVEREL (Peverel and Bolsover castles), *vairé, or* and *gules*.
- PIERREPONT (Beighton, Calow, and Oldcotes), *argent*, semée of cinquefoils *gules*; a lion rampant *sable*.
- PIGOT (Derbyshire), *gules*, a bend fusily between six martlets *or*.
- PICKFORD (Sterndale-hall),
- PILKINGTON (Stanton), *azure*, a cross-patée voided *argent*.
- PINDAR (Duffield), *azure*, a chevron, *argent*, between three lions' heads erased, *ermine*, ducally crowned *or*.
- PIPE (Barlborough),
- PLESLEY (Plesley),
- PLUMPTON (Plumpton and Darley), *argent*, five fusils in fesse *sable*, each fusil charged with an escallop *argent*.
- POLE (Radborne), *argent*, a chevron between three crescents, *gules*. (The canton was borne by the younger branches of Heage, Wake Bridge, and Park Hall).
- POOLE (Derbyshire), *gules*, a chevron between three crescents *argent* (another; *or*, two bars *azure*).
- PORTE (Etwell), *azure*, a fesse engrailed between three pigeons, each having in the beak a cross formée fitchée, all *or*.
- POTT (Stanciliff), Barry of ten, *argent* and *sable*; on a bend *azure*, three trefoils, *or*.
- POWERDON (Derbyshire), *ermine*, a chevron *sable*; on a chief *sable*, three leopards' heads *or*.
- POWTRELL (West Hallam), *argent*, a fesse between three cinquefoils *gules*.
- PURSGLOVE (Tideswell), *argent*, a cross engrailed flury *sable*; a bordure of the same form *gules* bezantée.
- PYE (Hoone, Bart.), *ermine*, a bend fusily *gules*.
- PYME (Long Eaton), *argent*, an annulet *sable*.

PIPER (),

RADCLIFFE (Mellor and Hartington), *argent*, two ends engrailed *sable*; a label of three points and a crescent *gules*.

RADCLIFFE (King's Newton and Mugginton), *argent*, a bend engrailed *sable*, between three pellets.

RADFORD (Smalley), *azure* (*gules* (?)), a fesse between two chevrons, *vairé*.

RATOLIFFE (Derbyshire), *argent*, two bends engrailed *sable*.

RAY (Heanor-hall), *azure*, a chevron engrailed *ermine*, between three scimitars *proper*; on a chief *or*, three martlets *gules*.

RERESBY (Eastwood-hall), *gules*, on a bend *argent*, three cross-croissants *fitchée*, *sable*.

REVEL (Ogston and Carnfield), *argent*, on a chevron *gules* three trefoils *ermine*, all within a bordure engrailed *sable*.

RIBCEF (Etwell), *argent*, a chevron *gules* between three torteaux (?).

RICHARDSON (Derby), *argent*, three chaplets *vert*, each charged with four roses *gules*.

RISLEY (Risley), *argent*, a fesse *azure* between three crescents *gules*.

RIVETT (Derby), *argent*, three bars *sable*; in chief as many trevoils, *sable*.

ROBERT (),

RODES (Staveley-Woodthorpe and Barlborough, Bart.), *argent*, two cottises *ermine*, and in bend a lion passant-guardant *gules* between two acorns *azure*.

ROLESLEY, ROLLESLEY, or ROWLESLEY (Rowlesley-parva), *gules*, a fesse within a bordure *ermine*. (Another, *argent*).

ROLLESTON (Lea and Swarkeston), *argent*, a cinquefoil *azure*; on a chief *gules*, a lion passant-guardant *or*.

ROO or ROWE (Allport), *gules*, on a bend between three garbs *or*, as many cross-croissants *patée* *fitchée* *gules*.

ROWE (Allport), *per pale or and gules*, a lion rampant within an orle or trefoil, all counterchanged.

ROOS or ROSSE (Derbyshire), *gules*, three water bougets *ermine*.

ROPER or ROSPER (Turnditch), *sable*, an eagle close *or*.

ROPER (Heanor, a Parliamentary Colonel), *sable*, a parrot passant *or*.

ROSE (Harland), *sable*, on a chevron *argent*, three roses *gules*, seeded and barbed *proper*; in the dexter chief point a close helmet *argent*.

ROSELL (Denby), *argent*, three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*.

ROSSINGTON (Youghreave and Scropton), *argent*, a fesse between three crescents *gules*.

ROTHERAM (Rendfield), *vert*, three bucks trippant *or*.

ROULAND (Roulard and Great Longdon),

ROWTH (Romeley),

RYE (Whitwell), *gules*, on a bend *ermine* three ears of rye *sable*.

RYLEY (Broadmeadow), *or*, a fesse between three crosses *formée* *fitchée* *sable*.

SACHEVERELL (Hopwell and Morley), *argent*, on a saltier *azure*, five water-bougets *or*.

SALE (Barrow and Shardlow), *argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable* three fleurs-de-lis *argent*.

SALL (Shardlow), *or*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*.

SALVAGE (), *argent*, two bars *vert*.

SANDERS (Lullington, Caldwell, and Little Ireton), *sable*, on a chevron *ermine* between three bulls' heads caboshed *argent*, a rose *sable*.

SANDFORD (Bakewell), *ermine*, on a chief indented *sable*, three boars' heads couped *or*.

SAVAGE (Castleton and Tissington), *argent*, a pale fussy *sable*; a crescent for difference.

SAVILE (Hill-top, Beely), *argent*, on a bend cotised *sable*, three owls *argent*.

SCOTT (Hartington-hall, Bart.), *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, cotised *azure*, between three Katharine-wheels *sable* as many lambs passant *or*.

SCHOLLER (Rowley).

SEGRAVE (Bretby), *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*.

SELOKE (Haselbarrow), *argent*, three oak-leaves *vert*.

SHAKERLEY (Longdon), *argent*, on a chevron *gules* between three bundles of rushes *vert*, banded *or*, a mullet *or*.

SHALCROSS (Shalcross), *gules*, a saltier between four annulets, *or*.

SHELDON (Sheldon and Monyash), *argent*, on a bend *gules*, three sheldrakes *argent* (?); *sable*, a fesse between three sheldrakes *argent*, beaked and logged *gules* (?); *sable*, three escallops *argent*. (?)

SHEPPEY (Smithsby), *azure*, a cross *or*, fretty *gules*.

SHEPHERD *alias* THWAITES (Wilne-Hay in Heanor and Remerston), *argent*, on a fesse *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*, as many bezants.

SHIRLEY (Shirley), *paly* of six, *or* and *azure*, a quarter *ermine*.

SHORE (Mearsbrook and Norton-hall), *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three holly-leaves *vert*.

SHORE (Derby), *argent*, a bend between three bay-leaves *vert*. Another—*argent*, a bend between three oak-leaves *vert*.

- SHUTTLEWORTH (Hathersage), *argent*, three weavers' shuttles *sable*, tipped and quills furnished *or*.
- SITWELL (Renishaw-hall, Bart.), barry of eight, *or* and *vert*; over all three lions rampant *sable*.
- SITWELL (Steynesby), Sitwell and Wilmot, quarterly.
- SKIDMORE (Derbyshire), *gules*, three stirrups, leathers and buckles *or*.
- SKRIMSHER (Chesterfield), *gules*, a lion rampant *or*; a border vary.
- SLACKE (Slack Hall, Bowdon),
- SLATER (Barlborough and Durant-hall), *or*, a chevron *gules*, between three trefoils slipped *vert*.
- SLEIGH (Pilsbury, Ashe, and Etwall-hall), *gules*, a chevron between three owls *argent*, beaked and membered *or*.
- SLEY (Biggin-grange, Heathcote, and Cronkstone), *gules*, a chevron (sometimes embattled), between three owls *argent*.
- SLIGHE (Hartington, Boothlow, Chesterfield, &c.), *gules*, a chevron between three owls *or*.
- SMEDLEY (), *ermine*, a chevron lozengy, *azure* and *or*.
- SMITH (Derby), *azure*, a chevron between three leopards' heads erased *or*, charged with pellets.
- SMITH (Denby), per chevron *azure* and *or*, three escallops, counterchanged.
- SMITH (Dunston), *argent*, on a bend engrailed *azure*, between two unicorns' heads erased *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*.
- SMITH (Brailsford and London), confirmed 1585), *gules*, six lozenges conjoined in fesse *argent*, between three maidens' heads coupé at the shoulders of the second, crined *or*.
- SMITHERS (Longsdon-parva), *argent*, an eagle displayed *vert*.
- SMYTH (Derbyshire, 1535), *gules*, five fusils in fesse *argent*, between three maidens' heads *or*. [See Smith, of Brailsford and London, 2nd above this.]
- SNITTERTON (Snitterton), *gules*, a snipe *argent*, gorged with a crown *or*.
- SOMERSALL, or SOMERSHALL (Somersall), *or*, on a bend *sable*, three butterflies *argent*.
- SOLNEY (Newton-Solney), quarterly, *argent* and *gules*.
- SORESBY (Chesterfield), quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*; in the first a lion passant of the second.
- SPATEMAN (Rodenook, Wirksworth), *ermine*, on a fesse *gules*, between two bars, gemellés *sable*, three griffins' heads erased *or*.
- SPINDELOW (Derbyshire), *or*, five fleurs-de-lis *sable*, two, one and two.
- STAFFORD (Eyam), *ermine*, on a bend *gules*, three roundels (?)—*Lysons*—*or*, a chevron *gules* between three martlets *sable*.
- STAFFORD (Botham-hall), *or*, a chevron *gules*, between three martlets *sable*.
- STALEY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron *azure*, between three fusils *sable*.
- STAMPFORD (Derby), *argent*, two bars *azure*; on a canton *gules*, a gauntlet grasping a broken sword proper, hilt and pomel *or*.
- STANHOPE (Brethby, Earl of Chesterfield), quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*.
- STANHOPE (Elvaston, Earl of Harrington), quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*, with a crescent on a crescent for difference.
- STANLEY (Derbyshire), *or*, three eagles' heads erased a-la-quise *gules*; on a chief indented *azure*, as many bucks' heads caboshed, of the first.
- STAPLEFORD (Derbyshire), *argent*, on two bars *azure*, three cinquefoils *or*.
- STARKEY (Derbyshire and Stretton, Cheshire), *argent*, a stork *sable*, membered *gules*.
- STATHAM (Morley, Tideswell, Statham, &c.), *gules*, a pale fusilly *argent*.
- STAVLEY (Redseats), *argent*, a fesse engrailed *azure*.
- STEAVENSON (Stanton and Elton), *azure*, on a bend *argent*, between three leopards' heads coupé *gules*, two lions passant *or*.
- STERNDALE (Sterndale, Hartington, &c.), modern arms—*or*, on a bend engrailed between two mullets of six points pierced *azure*, three mascles *or*.
- STEVENSON (Stanton, Rowsley, and Elton, 1688), *azure*, on a bend *argent*, between two lions passant *or*, three leopards' faces *gules*.
- STEVENSON (Unston in Dronfield, 1662), *gules*, on a bend *argent*, three leopards' faces *vert*.
- STEVENSON (Matlock and Weston), *gules*, a bend *argent*, charged with three leopards' heads *vert* (another proper).
- STIRLEY (Derbyshire), paly of six, *argent* and *azure* (another, *argent* and *sable*).
- STONE (Carsington), *argent*, a lion passant-guardant *sable*.
- STONES (Mosborough), *vert*, on a bend counter-embattled *or*, between six doves *argent*, three crosses humette *sable*. (Granted 21 July, 1693.)
- STORIE (Haselbrow),
- STRELLEY (Shipley, Beauchief, and Ulkorthorpe), paly of six, *argent* and *azure*.
- STRINGER (Norton), *sable*, three eagles displayed *ermine*.

- STRETT (St. Helen's and Belper), per pale *sable* and *gules*, two chevrons engrailed, between three crozlets fitchée or. (Granted to Lord Belper and all the descendants of his grandfather.)
- STUBBING (West Broughton), quarterly, *azure* and *argent*; in bend five bezants.
- STUFFIN or STUFFYN (Shirbrook in Pleasley).
- STYCHLEIGH (Derbyshire), *argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, membered *gules*.
- SWANN (Hurdlow), *azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three swans *argent* (holding in their mouths a mascle (?)).
- SUTTON (Over-Haddon), or, a lion rampant double-queued vert.
- SWINDALL (Brailsford), *argent*, two swords in saltire *azure*, hilted or; in chief a boar's head erased proper.
- TAYLOR (Walton-on-Trent), per pale *azure* and or, a chevron between three bucks' heads, all counterchanged; on a chief *gules*, two greyhounds meeting *argent*, collared or.
- TAYLOR (Durant-hall), *ermine*, on a chevron *gules* between three anchors *sable*, as many escallops *argent*.
- TAYLOUR (Derbyshire), *azure*, a saltire voided, between four stags' heads caboshed or.
- THACKER (Repton), *gules*, on a fesse or, between three lozenges *ermine*, a trefoil slipped *azure*, between two eagles' heads erased *gules*, beaked *argent*, about their necks a leash of the last.
- THAKER (Thaker-hall and Heage), the same, but instead of lozenges the coat had three mascles, each charged with three drops *sable*; heads on fesse, bitterns.
- THORNHILL (Stanton, and Thornhill in the Peak), *gules*, two bars gemelles *argent*; a chief *argent*, with a mascle *sable* thereon for difference.
- THORNHILL (Wardlow and Ollerenshaw-hall), or, two tilting-spears in saltire *sable*, surmounted by a stag browsing proper; a chief *azure*, thereon a crescent between two pheons or.
- THURSTED (Thursted), *sable*, three falcons close *argent*.
- THWAITES alias SHEPHERD (Remustone), *argent*, on a fesse *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*, as many bezants.
- TIDSWELL (Tideswell), *azure*, a bend or, between six escallops, three and three *argent*.
- TIMORLEY (), *gules*, three inescutcheons *argent*.
- TOKE, or TOUKE-DE TOLKA (Synfen, Hilton, and Potlock), Barry of six,
- TOFT (Derbyshire).
- TOPLIS (Wirksworth), vert, on a chevron *argent* (between two beehives in chief or, and a talbot passant in base, of the second, langued proper), a rose and two crescents *gules*, the rose barbed of the first.
- TOWNRAVE (Derby, 1562), *gules*, on a cross *argent*, between four bezants a cinquefoili *azure*.
- TROTT (Mappleton, 1574), paly of six or and *gules*; on a quarter *argent*, a bear rampant *sable*. (Granted to John Trott, of London).
- TRUSLEY (Trusley), *azure*, three bends or (?).
- TUCHET (Markeaton), *ermine*, a chevron *gules*.
- TUNSTED (Tunsted), *sable*, three doves (falcons reclaimed (?)), *argent*.
- TURBUTT (Ogston), *azure*, three turbots *argent*, finned or.
- TURNER (Derby), *ermine*, on a cross, quarter-pierced *argent*, four fers-de-moline *sable*, in the centre a fleur-de-lis *argent*.
- TURNER (Swanwick), vairé *argent* and *gules*; on a pale or, three trefoils slipped vert.
- TWIGGE (), *azure*, three bendlets or; on a chief *argent*, a bar dancettée *gules*.
- TWYFORD (Twyford and Spondon), *argent*, two bars *sable*; on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or.
- VENABLES (), *azure*, two bars *argent*.
- VERNON (Nether-Haddon), *argent*, a fret *sable* (a canton *gules*).
- VERNON (Sudbury), *argent*, fretty *sable*.
- WAGSTAFFE (Haaland), *argent*, two bends raguly *sable*, the lower one couped at the top.
- WAGSTAFF (Derbyshire), *argent*, two bends raguly *sable*.
- WAKEBRIDGE (Wakebridge), *azure*, a fesse *gules*, between six lozenges *sable*.
- WAKELIN or WAKELIN (Rusleston, Bretby, and Hilton), *argent*, on a cross *sable*, five lions rampant or.
- WALDESHEF (Boyleston and Fairfield), *gules*, three swords erect *argent*.
- WALKELIN (Radborne), Barry of six, *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant *ermine*.
- WALL (Criche), *azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three eagles displayed *argent*; on a chief embattled or, as many pellets.
- WALL (Cryche), *azure*, a chevron *ermine*; on a chief embattled or, three pellets.

- WALL (Derbyshire), *azure*, on a chevron *ermine* between three eagles displayed *argent*, as many pellets.
- WALLER (Chesterfield), *sable*, three walnut-leaves *or*, between two bendlets *argent*.
- WALMERLEY (Foston-hall), *gules*; on a chief *ermine*, a trefoil slipped *vert*, between two hurts.
- WALTHALL (Darley), *or*, a chevron *vert*, between three hawks close *sable*.
- WATSON (Bakewell), barry of six, *argent* and *gules*, three crescents *ermine*; on a chief of the second, two broken spears in saltire *or*.
- WEILBECK (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a chevron between three lozenges *gules*, as many martlets *or*.
- WELLS (Holme), *ermine*, on a canton *or*, a buck's head caboshed *sable*.
- WENDESBLEY or WENSLEY (Wendesley), *ermine*, on a bend *gules*, three escallops *or*.
- WEST (Darley-abbey), *argent*, a fesse dancettée *sable*, between three leopards' faces *sable*, crowned with barons' coronets *or*.
- WEET (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a fesse dancettée *sable*, a mullet *or*, within a bordure *gules* bezantée.
- WESTBY (Whalley, Elinton).
- WHITE (Duffield), *gules*, a chevron *argent*, between three goats' heads coupéd *argent*, attired *or*.
- WHITBY (Derby), *gules*, three adders coiled; on a chief *or*, as many pheons *sable*.
- WHITEHALL (Yeldersley and Pethills), *argent*, a fesse chequy *gules* and *sable*, between three helmets *proper*.
- WHEATCROFT (Darley), *sable*, a bend raguly *argent*, between two garbs *or*.
- WHITTINGTON (Whittington), *sable*, a cross engrailed *argent*, between four pomegranates *or*.
- WIGFALL, WIGFULL, or WIGFOLL (Charter-hall and Renishaw), *sable*, a sword erect in pale *argent*, the hilt *or*; on a chief indented *gules*, a ducal crown between two escallops *or*.
- WIGLEY (Brampton, Middleton, and Wigwell), paly of eight, embattled, *argent* and *gules*.
- WILKINSON (Hilcote-hall), *gules*, a fesse vair; in chief a unicorn passant, *or*, all within a bordure *sable*, bezantée.
- WILKINSON (Tapton House, Chesterfield).
- WILLINGTON (Willington), *gules*, a saltire vairé, *argent* and *azure*.
- WILLOUGHBY (Derbyshire), *or*, fretty *azure* (1).
- WILLOUGHBY (Risley), *or*, two bars *gules*, charged with three water-bougets *argent*.
- WILMOT (Chaddesden, Bart.), *sable*, on a fesse *or*, between three eagles' heads coupéd *argent*, as many escallops *gules*.
- WILMOT (Osmaston, Bart.), the same, with a border engrailed *or*.
- WINFIELD (Edelstow in Ashover), *azure*, on a bend *gules*, three pairs of wings *argent*.
- WINGFIELD (Haselborrow), on a bend three pairs of wings conjoined in lure; in chief a fleur-de-lis.
- WOLLEY (Allen-hill and Riber), *sable*, a chevron vairé *or*, and *gules*, between three maidens' heads coupéd *proper*, crined *or*.
- WOLSTENHOLME (Horsley-gate in Dronfield), *azure*, a lion passant-guardant, between three pheons, *or*.
- WOOD (Swanwick), *azure*, three naked savages *proper*; in their dexter hands a shield *argent*, charged with a cross *gules*, in their sinister a club resting on the shoulder, likewise *proper*.
- WOOD (Wirksworth-hall), *or*, a lion rampant between three boars' heads erased *sable*.
- WOODROFFE (Hope), *argent*, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée *gules*.
- WOODYEARE (Walton).
- WOOLHOUSE (Glapwell), per pale *azure* and *sable*, a chevron engrailed *ermine*, between three plates.
- WORSLEY (Winster, and Platt-hall, Lancashire), *argent*, on a chief *gules*, a mural coronet *or*. (Worsley quartered with Carryll, of Platt, *argent*, three bars *sable*; in chief as many martlets of the same).
- WRIGHT (Great Longston-hall, Eyam-hall, &c.), *sable*, on a chevron engrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased *or*, as many spears' heads *azure* (*gules* (1)).
- WRIGHT (Ripley).
- WRIGHT (Osmaston-manoir), *sable*, on a chevron *argent*, three spears' heads *gules*; in chief two unicorns' heads erased *argent*, maned and horned *or*; in base on a pile *or*, issuant from a chevron a unicorn's head erased *sable*.
- WRIGHT (Derby), *gules*, on a chevron engrailed *argent*, three spear-heads between as many unicorns' heads erased.
- ZOUCH (Codnor, Haringworth, &c.), *gules*, twelve bezants; a canton *ermine*.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

AN UNPUBLISHED ELEGY BY LEONARD WHEATCROFT, 1672.

THE following extremely curious poem, containing many interesting allusions to families long since departed, will no doubt be found acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY." It has never before appeared in print. The poem was written by Leonard Wheatcroft, who was some time clerk of the parish, poet, tailor, and schoolmaster, at Ashover, in Derbyshire. He was a man of much talent in his peculiar way, and wrote many things which are worth collecting together. A notice of him, as a village worthy, will I trust yet find its way into the pages of the "RELIQUARY."

The following characteristic poem was written in the year 1672. The last verse was evidently added after the accession of George the First.

The title is particularly quaint, and characteristic of the man. In the dialect of the district the rhymes would be perfect, and would read thus—

The Poet's view,
Well known to yew,
To be too trew,
And so adieu,
By me Leo Double Yew,
Sixteen seventy tow.

I have added here and there some foot-notes on the families and places mentioned.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT.

AN ELEGY

Upon the Death of all the greatest Gentry in Darley-Dalle, who loved Hunting and Hawking, and several other Games. The Poet's view, well known to you, to be too true, and so adieu, by me LEO. W. 1672.

1.

As I on Oaker-hill (1) one day did stand,
Viewing the world which I could not command,
I turn'd my face thou'd Berchore (2) partly west,
To view where Greaveses us'd to have their nest;
But out, alas! I found they were all gone,
Not one was left to rest against a stone.

2

Then looking forward, the coast being very clear,
At Rowther, (3) there I found one Adam Eyre;
But now he's gone, left house and land behind him,
So to be short I know not where to find him;
But if any counsellor can make it out,
He'st have his land and I will go without.

(1) Oker Hill, near Darley Dale.

(2) Birchover

(3) Roo Tor, or Row Tor, by Birchover, an old seat of the Eyre family. See "RELIQUARY," Vol. IV., p. 45, for the Will of Thomas Eyre, a later member of the family.

9.

Besides your Parsons of Divinity
As Pain, and Pot, Edwards, and Mosley,
All four divines and men of noble birth;
All dead and gone and buried in the earth;
How can I chuse but must lament to see
My friends all gone who did make much of mee.

10.

Tho' all in haste one place I have past by,
That's Cowley Hall, where oft I heard the cry
Of great-mouthed dogges who did not feare to kill
What was their master's pleasure, word, and will;
His name was Sinner, who ever did him know,
He's dead and gone now many years ago.

11.

Then turning round, all gone, thus did I thinke,
Where shall I make my friend or muses drinke;
Then looking down below I did espy
A pretty hall which stood me very ney,
Where lived the Father, Son, and Wives of either,
Both in my time, all-tho' not both together.

12.

A Knight the Father, and a Squire the Son,
One heir is left, if dead that name is done;
This heir being young, with Ladies durst not play,
So he in sorrow quickly went away,
Leaving no heir o'th' name, no, not one,
So farewell Milwards (11) now of Snitterton.

13.

Then rushing forward down by Darwen side,
My muses presently through Matlock hied,
And finding there the good ould Pastur gone,
I hied to Riber (12) there to make my mone;
But out, alas! my sorrows to increase,
That name is gone now buried under hears.

14.

Wolley, Wolley, Woolley, farewell to thee,
A noble Esquire, thou was both kind and free
To all that come, I say, both rich and poore,
There's few went empty that came to his doore.
Walker's fair Hous is almost wore away,
With several more now going to decay.

15.

To speak of Dedick (13) what shall I do there,
Babington's (14) Treason hateful doth appear;
Their house is down, and they are gone to nought,
So will all those which ere rebellion sought.
Then pray to God for peace and unity,
That King and nobles all may well agree.

(11) The Milwards' held Snitterton for a long time. The last of the family, John Milward, died circa 1670, when the estate passed by marriage of his heiress with Adderley.

(12) Riber Hall, in Matlock parish, was for many generations the property and seat of the Wolley family. Anthony Wolley, the last of that branch, died a bachelor in 1663, when his co-heiresses sold the estate to Statham.

(13) Dethick.

(14) Anthony Babington, the unfortunate conspirator, was of Dethick.

16.

Then I to Ogston, (15) there to break my fast,
 They all in mourning stood at me agast,
 To think my friend and lover was departed,
 And so I left them allmost broken hearted ;
 What shall I doe thought I to hide my head,
 Seeing so many gallants now are dead.

17.

Then up by Amber I did quickly hey,
 None of my anchant friends I could espy,
 In Asher (16) parish I could find not one,
 Old Crich, (17) and Dakin, (18) and ould Hobakinson, (19)
 They are departed and gone hence away,
 As er self, I have not long to stay.

18.

I will retourne unto my hill againe,
 And cause my muses to sing out a straine,
 And that in mourning too she shall be drest,
 To sing new anthems of the very best.
 And thus you see in a few dayes how they
 Are all gone hence and tourned to dirt and clay.

19.

Farewell you Huntsmen that did hunt the hare,
 Farewell you Hounds that tired both horse and mare,
 Farewell you gallant Falkners every one,
 The chief of all did live at Snitterton.
 So to conclude both greate and small,
 Those that are left the Lord preserve them all.

By me LEONARD WHEATCROFT.

20.

The conclusion.

(This verse is written in a blacker ink and at a much later time.)

If any one of this same truth do doubt,
 From Oker Hill Ide have them walk about
 From house to house to prove the truth of this,
 And then they'll say there's nothing in't amiss.
 I have no more to say but this my charge,
 Let all that's heare say pray God bless King George.

FINIS.

(15) Now the seat of Gladwin Turbutt, Esq.

(16) Ashover.

(17) The family of Crich was one of considerable note in this parish, and at one time owned the Stubbing Edge estate.

(18) The Dakeynes were of Ashover and of Darley Dale, and were people of much note.

(19) Hodgkinson. Part of the Old Hall Manor, as well as Overton Manor, in this parish, belonged to this family. Overton passed from them by marriage to Sir Joseph Banks.

Original Document.

The following account of Expenses, communicated by Mr. Robinson, contains much curious matter, and will no doubt be read with interest:—

LAI D OUT UPONE ELIZABETH COLVILL'S ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
1690.				
July 8th.	For coach higher to carr; her to doctor Palmmers at charing cross	0	5	9
	For cutting her hare and one paier of shoose.....	0	2	8
	For three thousan of Pins	0	2	2
	For one payer of Stockings	0	1	8
	For one dust Gowne	0	4	6
	For making up her print cap	0	1	3
19.	Pd. Mr. greene for making her uper coat and Petycoat	0	14	6
	to goe to doctor palmmers	0	1	0
August 1.	for Coach higher to carr; her to Maidstone and the carrier for carrying her things and for other expences	0	12	3
Sept. 4.	Pd. Mr. Wise for wood to burne in her chamber at Mr. Smith's	1	0	0
	For one payer of stais	0	9	0
	For thred & paper & needles	0	1	2
	For honey & a bottle of cordial water and other things when she was ill.....	0	5	0
	For two payer of shoose of Mr. fleet	0	3	8
October 17.	For two payer of Glous & one alsard muff	0	3	0
	For two payer of cambruck Sleius	0	4	0
	For thred to work her Point	0	1	6
	For one peeke wire & one haire wire.....	0	0	6
1691.				
Januari 5.	For 12 Ells of fotherum to make hur Shifts.....	1	0	0
	For washing hur cloths & her maid's at Mr. Smith's.....	0	4	0
Febuar. 2.	For one payer of stockings & a silk Lase	0	2	0
	For things when she had a could	0	2	0
	For Lase for the necks of hur shifts	0	2	0
16.	For a cruaat for hur Vallentine	0	6	0
March 19.	For consarues of coulsfut for hur coff	0	4	6
29.	Pd. her Maid's wages	1	13	0
	For 2 payer of shoose of Mr. Whetstone	0	4	0
May 4.	For one payer of last shoos from him	0	2	10
	For one payer of shoos of Mr. faulkner	0	2	0
	For one pees of tape & thred & 2 Silk Lases	0	1	3
	Pd. Mrs. Edmons for surrup for her couf	0	2	6
	To give to her maid when she brought a present	0	5	0
	For a bottel of wine to take the drops in that came from Mr. finches	0	2	0
	For one come, one payer of pads, & thred, & needles, & paper, & wash balls.....	0	3	2
June 19.	Spent upone her in going to London to the doctor	1	0	0
	For one payer of wiers to ware under a hud.....	0	0	6
October 17.	For one payer of Glous & two thousan of pins	0	2	0
	For washing her hud, & peek, & tippit	0	0	0
		£10	12	4

Notes on Books.

SHEFFIELD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

ONE of the most beautiful books for the drawing-room or library, which has for a long time been issued, is the truly elegant little volume before us, which is devoted to the illustration, by the aid of photography and wood engraving, of some few of the more

* *Sheffield and its Neighbourhood. Photographically Illustrated.* By THEOPHILUS SMITH. London: A. W. Bennett, Bishopsgate Street Without. 1 vol. 4to. 1865, pp. 132. Illustrated.

interesting spots in Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The work is divided into ten chapters. The first is devoted to Sheffield, its general history, and characteristics, and notices of the men of Hallamshire. This chapter is illustrated with a most interesting reduced *fac-simile* of Buck's view of Sheffield in 1745; by a magnificent view of the splendid old room in Carbrook Hall, which is one of the best examples of the Elizabethan period in the neighbourhood; and with views of the Old *Iris* Office, and of the first brick houses in Sheffield. Chapter II., "within the town," describes the old houses and other remains of the "olden time," still standing, and is illustrated with views of "the Old Hawle at the Poandes," and some curious old houses in Townhead Street. The third chapter, devoted to "our Old Churchyard," and the Church which it contains, gives a delightful sketch of the Churchyard and of some of its many illustrious occupants, and is illustrated with a most effective and beautiful picture of the interior of the Shrewsbury Chapel, and a vignette, here given, of Gil-

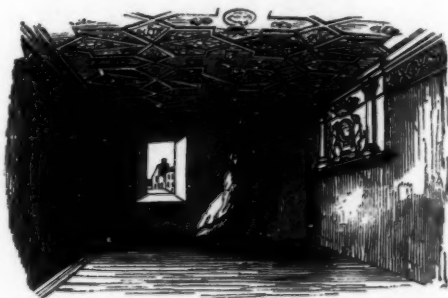


bert, Earl of Shrewsbury's Coffin. Of this coffin, and the vault which contains it, Mr. Smith says, "The greater portion of the original vault is supposed to have been built up, for when Mr. Hunter obtained access to it in 1809, only two old coffins were visible, viz.—that of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and that of Henry Howard, Esq., of Glossop. In 1858, when the vault was opened and explored, in obedience to an order from the House of Lords, to search for mortuary evidence in the Shrewsbury peerage case, we entered it and found the Earl's oaken coffin entire, but the leaden investiture of the body had been roughly dealt with at some period: it presented, however, the following inscription in raised capital letters on the part over the breast:—

THE . BODY . OF . GILBERT
EARLE . OF . SHREWSBURY
WEISFORD . A . WATERFORD
HIGH SENESHALL OF
IRELAND . LORD . TALBOT
COMYN . OF . BADENAGH
MONICHENSY . STRANGE
OF . BLACKMERE . GYFFARD
OF . BRYMESFEILD . CLIF
FORD . OF . CORSHAM
FURNIVALL . VERDON
A . LOVETOT . KNIGHT
OF . Y . GARTER . PRIVIE
COVNSALLOR . TO
HIS . MAI . IYSTICE
IN . EYRE . TRENT
NORTHWARD :
WHO . DIED . Y . 7
OF . MAY . 1616
AGED 64.



THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE IN SHEFFIELD.



QUEEN MARY'S ROOM, AT THE MANOR LODGE, SHEFFIELD.



OLD HOUSES NEAR TOWNHEAD STREET, SHEFFIELD.



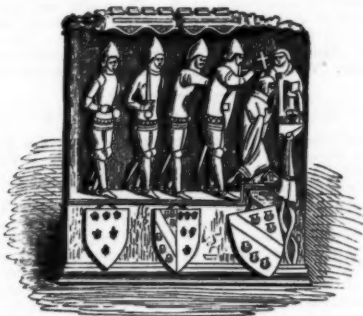
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pp. 2

The next chapter is devoted to "Mills and Machinery," in which the various processes, including Bessemer's, used in the production of steel, are spoken of, and the manufacture of armour-plates and crinoline steel—two of the greatest opposites of the manufacture—are described. Of this latter—crinoline steel—it appears from Mr. Smith's excellent little book, no less than three hundred tons are manufactured in Sheffield every week—and all this to encircle the fair forms of our countrywomen! Chapter five, "an hour with the Literary and Philosophical Society," in which the many brilliant luminaries of the town are spoken of, is followed by a chapter on "the Manor Lodge," the summer residence of the old Lords of Hallamshire, which is illustrated by an exquisite view of the Manor House, and by a vignette of "Queen Mary's room," which will be found on Plate II. Chapter seven takes in Eccleshall and that glorious ruin, Beauchief Chief, and is illustrated with the truly admirable photographs of Beauchief Abbey and Beauchief Hall, and of the fine old chimney-piece in the Hall. In the centre of this chimney-piece is a half-length figure by Sir Nicholas Strelley, carved in alabaster. This stone chimney-piece is stated to have been the gift of Mr. Adrian Mundy, of Quorn, near Derby. This chapter is also illustrated with a vignette of the altar-piece of the Abbey, now in the possession of G. S. Foljambe, Esq., representing the murder of S. Thomas A'Becket,



which is here given. The next chapter, embracing "the Rivelin and the Loxley," contains, besides other illustrations, the most perfect picture of wild natural scenery, which it has ever been our good fortune to see. The spot represented is one in which the poet could fairly revel; and all its beauties are happily caught by Mr. Smith, who is a thorough artist, as well as a pleasant writer, and reproduced for home enjoyment. Chapter nine takes "the Moors, the Dams and the Rocks," and the 10th "Norton and Chantrey," which, like the others, are as charmingly illustrated as it is possible for any work to be. In an appendix Mr. Smith gives a somewhat modernised version of the old ballad of the Dragon of Wantley—a ballad of which we shall have more to say in another number of the "RELIQUARY."

As we have said, the work is a most interesting one, and does its talented author, who is his own artist, the highest possible credit. It is a work which we can with the utmost confidence recommend. Its writing is "pleasant and profitable," its illustrations faultless, its printing of the highest style of excellence, and its getting up elegant and effective. Of course it is impossible to reproduce any of the photographic plates for our readers' gratification, but through the courtesy of Mr. Smith we are able to give examples of the wood engravings, and we trust these will be sufficient to send our readers to the book itself.

OLD MANCHESTER.*

MR. HARLAND, whose truly valuable and important genealogical and other papers so frequently grace the papers of the "RELIQUARY," has done good service to archæology, by the publication, through the Chetham Society, of a selection of the more curious of the Court Leet Records of the Borough of Manchester of the XVI. century.

* *A Volume of Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester in the Sixteenth Century.* By JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 208.

It is impossible to over estimate the importance and value both topographically, historically, and archæologically, of such a work as Mr. Harland has produced, and it ought to stand, side by side, on every shelf, with Riley's "*Liber Albus*," and other similar works which illustrate ancient manners. Mr. Harland's notes, which are very extensive, are invaluable, and altogether the work is one on which it is impossible to bestow too much commendation.

NEWCASTLE FISHERS' GARLANDS.*

To our thinking no more worthily printed book has been published this many a day than the one now before us. It is printed on that thick, massive, crimped paper which delights the eye and is pleasant to the touch of the bibliopoliast, it is, too, in that charming "ancient" type which one loves to see revived, and is illustrated, in part, by Bewick's own original engravings. The Garlands are a series of songs on fishing and fishers, issued annually by the Newcastle Typographical Society, from 1817 downwards, and they are now collected together into a goodly and really handsome volume, creditable alike to editor, printer, and publisher. To all who love the gentle art we most heartily commend this volume, which is in every way a worthy one, and one which will be acceptable to all. The poems are many of them highly meritorious, and breathe that pure and amiable spirit which characterised those famed fathers of anglers, Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton. The engravings are in every way in keeping with the poems and their subject, and add much to the attractiveness of the volume. We again strongly recommend it to our readers.

OAK CARVINGS AT GUNGROG.†

MR. MORRIS JONES, of Liverpool, is the fortunate possessor of a small Welsh estate, called Gungrog, near Welchpool, in Montgomeryshire, and he is the still more fortunate possessor of a refined and ardent taste for old oak carvings, and for searching out, even to the minutest detail, every possible kind of information connected with them. Possessing the taste, the means of indulging that taste, and an old mansion on his delightful estate, eminently well calculated to receive his acquisitions, he has devoted himself to his pleasant task with a proper and most commendable feeling.† Fortune, it seems, threw in the way of Mr. Jones the chance of purchasing, in the one instance by tender, and in the other by public auction, the fine old wainscoating, doors, panels, etc., of the fine old mansion, Shenstone Park, near Lichfield, and, better still, of the magnificent oak wainscoating, chimney-pieces, mouldings, cornices, etc., beautifully carved in fruit, foliage, and flowers, of the large room in the house, No. 108, Cheapside, London—the veritable house and room from the balcony of which (the house belonging to the Waldo family) the Kings and Queens of England, from Charles II. to George III., were wont to watch the Lord Mayor's Show as it passed along by Bow Church. This historically interesting wainscoating, which had held so many noble and royal personages, Mr. Jones purchased and removed to Gungrog, where he refixed it, having done which, he most commendably turned his attention to the elucidation of its history, which he has most satisfactorily accomplished in the interesting little works before us. In the first of these works he traces the history of the house, and gives documentary and other proofs of its having been the one which was used by successive monarchs, and shows, almost beyond doubt, that the carvings of fruit, flowers, and foliage, are by Grinling Gibbons. In the remaining two little books Mr. Jones traces the history of the Waldo family, about whom he gives many interesting genealogical and other particulars. We may add,

* *A Collection of Right Merrie Garlands for North Country Anglers.* Edited by JOSEPH CRAWHALL, and continued to this present year. Newcastle-on-Tyne: George Hulland, 1864. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 312. Illustrated.

† *Reminiscences connected with Old Oak Panelling now at Gungrog.* By MORRIS CHARLES JONES. 8vo., pp. 45.

Notes respecting the Family of Waldo. By the same, 8vo., pp. 35.

The Family of Waldo. By the same, 8vo., pp. 12.

All printed for private circulation.

‡ We cannot forbear giving a passing word on the taste which has also been displayed by another gentleman, whose name is familiar to the readers of the "*RELIC-QUARY*."—Mr. James Beard—who a few years ago bought up the timber and carvings of one of the old Lancashire timber halls, removed it to his own grounds, and rebuilt it, with the utmost good taste, and furnished it throughout with carved furniture of a corresponding style.

in concluding this brief notice, that Mr. Morris Jones is very desirous of adding to his store of knowledge of the Waldo family, and that any notes which our readers can give him will be most acceptable.

NORTH HUMBER HISTORY.*

A most interesting and valuable addition to the topographical literature of one important district of Yorkshire, is Mr. Surtees' little work now lying before us. Small in size, it is nevertheless fuller of information—and that of the most reliable and valuable kind—than many a larger and more pretentious work, and it is one which will be referred to, times and again, by all who are interested in the early history of the North Humber district. Mr. Surtees, who is a thorough master of his subject, divides his little work into four chapters. The first of these he devotes to "local nomenclature;" the second to "the last battle of Hengist and his burial place;" the third to "waifs and strays of North Humber history;" and the fourth to "modern topography and local relics." As we have said, the work is one of deep research, and must have been accomplished by its learned author only by long and patient labour. It is one we can strongly recommend to our readers in the locality it so ably illustrates.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

PEGG AND POLE'S ALMSHOUSES, ASHBORNE.

THE two following inscriptions are now all that are left, the rest having been replaced by new work, over the doors of Pegg and Pole's Almshouses, in Church Street, Ashborne. They are fast perishing, and are I think worthy of preservation.

E. COLLETT.

DOMVS . ELEEMOSVNARIA . ROGERI .
OWFIELD . ET . THOMAS . INCE
VXORIS . EJVS
BEATA . JVSTORVM . MEMORIA
1614.

EX . VE . RO . IN . DEVM . HONORE
EX . VE . RA . IN . CHRVM . FIDEE
EX . VERO . IN . PATRIAM . AMORE
PAVPESQ
BEATI . MISERICORDES.

WILLIAM BILLINGE, AGED 112 YEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, give me any particulars regarding William Billinge, who lies buried in the Churchyard at Longnor (where a curious inscription is placed to his memory), and is said to have attained the great age of 112 years. It seems to me that a notice of this remarkable man would be very appropriate to the pages of the "RELIQUARY." Yours, etc., W.

We gladly give our correspondent, and the Readers of the "RELIQUARY" in general, the following account of William Billinge, which we quote from the *Derby Mercury* of February 2nd, 1791, three days after his burial.

ED. RELIQ.

"On Friday, January 25th, 1791, died at Fawfieldhead, near Longnor, Staffordshire, William Billinge, Soldier, at the advanced age of 112; and what is further worthy of remark, this old veteran travelled through this extensive stretch of time without ex-

Waifs and Strays of North-Humber History, By the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, Rector of Sprotburgh, Yorkshire. London: J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 109. Illustrated.

perienicing what a fit of sickness was, and at the last expired without qualm or groan. General Cadogan, who died a few years since, was one of the last of Queen Anne's officers that survived the great Marlborough, and Billinge the last private in England that served under that great commander. Billinge's birth and death were equally extraordinary. He was born under a hedge in the year 1679, not a hundred yards from the cottage where he died. Billinge being born with a spirit of enterprise, and not liking a country life, left his service in the year 1702, and enlisted into a regiment then stationed at Derby. In the year 1704 he was with Sir George Rook at the siege of Gibraltar, defended by that gallant officer the Marquis of Salines. After the reduction of that fortress (which was severely bombarded for several days), he was sent into Germany, and served in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy, and was present at the ever memorable battle of Ramillies, which was fought on Whitsunday, the 23rd of May, 1706. In this battle Billinge had the honour of being amongst the foremost of those few gallant soldiers who had the opportunity offered them of rendering their commander very essential service, by rescuing him from the most imminent danger; indeed, had it not been for those few brave men stepping in so opportunely, his Grace must inevitably have been killed or taken prisoner; for being thrown off his horse as he was leaping a ditch, the Marshall Vileroy, who both feared and admired the English General, was immediately informed of the Duke's disaster, and gave orders for some choice troops to hasten to the spot where the accident happened, and to bring the Duke dead or alive. Billinge and his comrades who had just time to throw themselves betwixt their commander and these sabub missionaries, played their parts so well, that they scarce left one alive to carry the news to the Marshall. In this bloody conflict Billinge was severely wounded, a musket ball having lodged in the thick part of his thigh, and in such a part as rendered any attempt to extract it quite impracticable; in this situation the ball remained thirty years, when it made its way down the thigh, and came out at the ham. This 'French Cherry' (as he always called the bullet), he carefully preserved until the day of his death.

The latter end of June, the same year, Billinge had so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to assist in opening the trenches at the siege of Ostend, which place surrendered to the confederates on the 6th July following. The conquest of this place opened such a scene of delight to Billinge (as he himself after declared), that he never thought more of past dangers, and that conquest and glory ought to be the only aim of a soldier. He now began to think the more towns they sacked the more captives would fall to his lot. On the 4th of August, Billinge was again employed at the opening of the trenches before Menir (one of the strongest fortifications in all Flanders, being constructed under the immediate direction of that eminent engineer, Monsieur Vauban, who put his ingenuity to the stretch to render the fort impregnable), which surrendered the 22nd of the same month, after a bloody and obstinate resistance. He afterwards assisted at the sieges of Lisle, Tournay, Mens, Bethune, Air St. Venant, and Bouchain; and what is still more extraordinary, came off without the loss of life or a limb.

In the year 1712 he returned to England, and was employed against the rebels in 1715 and 1745; so that Billinge was amongst the number of those brave fellows who assisted in putting the last hand to the extirpation of the Stewart race.

Billinge was buried at Longnor, on Sunday, January 30th, 1791, and Mr. William Johnson, of that place, with some of his neighbours (much to their honour and out of respect to British valour), attended him to the grave. The same persons agreed to purchase a headstone, with the following inscription:—

In Memory of
WILLIAM BILLINGE,
Who was born in a corn-field,
At Fawfieldhead,
IN THE YEAR 1679,
At the age of 23 years, he enlisted into His Majesty's service,
Under Sir George Rook,
And was at the taking of the fortress of Gibraltar.
In 1701, he served under the Duke of Marlborough,
at that ever memorable
Battle of Ramillies, fought on the 23rd of May, 1706,
Where he was wounded by a musket-ball.

He afterwards returned to his native country, and defended his sovereign's rights at the Rebellion in 1715, and 1745. He died within the space of 150 yards of where he was born, and was interred here, the 30th of January, 1791, aged 112 years.

Billeted by death, I quartered here remain,
And when the trumpet sounds, I'll rise and march again."

HERALDIC QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—Can any of your readers help me to the identification of some of the quarterings in a shield at the bottom of a very rare print (by Loggan, after Flessiers), of Colonel Thomas Sanders, of Ireton, in this county, one of Old Noll's Ironsides?

ESLIGH

1. *Sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three bulls' heads cabossed, of the first (*Sanders*). 2. *Argent*, a double-headed eagle displayed *sable*, charged with an inescutcheon or (*Salomon*?). 3. *Argent*, a sword and sceptre in saltire (*Collenden*, of Horley? vel *Odworth*?). 4. *Or*, three lions passant guardant in pale *sable*, armed and langued *gules*; in sinister canton point, a crescent for difference (*Carew*). 5. Per pale, *gules* and *ermine*, a saltire of the field, counterchanged (?). 6. *Argent*, three eagles displayed *gules* (*De Courcy*?). 7. Quarterly, *argent* and *gules* (*Say*, Baron S. of Devon, summoned 1313). 8. *Argent*, three snakes coiled [vert?] (*Savernake*?). 9. *Gules*, out of a maunch *ermine*, a dexter-hand holding a fleur-de-lis *argent* (*Mokun*). 10. *Or*, a cross engrailed *sable* (*Mokun*, of Boconnock, co. Cornwall? or *Gifford*?). 11. *Vairé azure* and *argent*, a fesse chequy *argent* and *gules* (*Clifford*?). 12. *Gules*, two bends wavy or (*Briener*, Baron B. of Barnstaple). 13. Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant *gules* (*Marshall*, Earl of Pembroke). 14. *Gules*, a bend lozengy or (*Marshall*, ancient coat). 15. *Or*, three chevrons *gules*; a label of five points *azure* (*De Clare*, Earl of Pembroke, Hereford, &c.). 16. *Argent*, on a chief, *azure*, three crosses patée fitchée, of the field (*Strongbow*, Earl of Pembroke). 17. *Sable*, three garbs *argent* (*Macmorrough*, King of Leinster). 18. *Gules*, a cross fleury *argent*; over all on a bend *azure* three crosses couped of the second (?). 19. *Gules*, a chevron between three owls *argent*; a mullet for difference (*Sleigh*, of Little-Ireton). 20. As first quartering (*Sanders*, of Ireton).

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DA COSTA.

THE following letters form part of an interesting collection of the original drafts for letters by Emanuel Meades Da Costa, the celebrated naturalist and geologist, in my own possession. One of them is addressed to that fine old Derbyshire antiquary, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, Rector of Whittington, near Chesterfield. It relates principally to the getting together, through the instrumentality of Dr. Pegge, of specimens of Derbyshire minerals and fossils. The other relates to the projected purchase of the collection of fossils belonging to the then recently deceased Mr. Massey, of Oxford. The letters have not before, I believe, been printed.

L. JEWITT.

TO THE REV. MR. SAMUEL PEGGE, AT WHITTINGTON, NEAR CHESTERFIELD, IN DERBYSHIRE.

London, 6 Sept., 1757.

SIR,

I had the favour of yours of the first of August in its due time, & should have answered it sooner had My affairs permitted Me. I well know there is no Natural History of your County, at least not a good one, for Leigh in his Nat. Hist. of Cheshire and Lancashire, takes upon him also to call it of the Peak in Derbyshire; for Me I have travelled quite through the County in quest of Natural History, And I declare I believe it to be as fertile in Curiosities as any country in the World, especially of fossils. Therefore, as for noting to you, Sir, what places abound with them, or where any particular kinds are found, it is needless, since in every spot of ground in Derbyshire curious Collections may be made; I therefore only desire of you to collect in general whatever comes in your way, of all kinds fossils, and as opportunity offers to send them to me by the Waggon, directed the same as your Letters are, and I shall repay All Charges with pleasure.

However, pray Sir see if you can get Any Stalactites, or Stoney Icicles, or Icicles, As the people call them, some Spars, Cubic Dogtooth, &c., lead Ores, cauk Brazils, especially figured ones, Mock Ores, &c.; for All w^{ch} enquire (by these names) of your Miners, also the Stones like Shells, Scrubs, &c., found plentifully in the Limestone. And enquire among the Colliers (for your Environs abound with Coal-pits), for Impressions of Plants—as Ferns, Reeds, &c., w^{ch} they find in the Strata of those substances they call Shale and Bind.

I shall be greatly Obligated to you for the fossil wood found in a Quarry at Wingerworth, & I beg of you to let me have as much of it As you can.

You are pleas'd to desire Me to send you down one of my Books to instruct you in the fossil study. I accordingly did so long ago, and hope ere now you have received it safe; but I beg Sir you do not return it Again, but desire you'll be pleas'd to accept it from me as a Token of Respect & Friendship.

I am very thankful for your kind offers of Accommodating & Accompanying Me in the Peak, but my time does not permit Me to take the Journey.

I remain, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your Very Oblig'd &
Obed^t. h. Servant,

TO MRS. ELIZABETH THOMAS, AT NOTGROVE, NEAR NORTHLEACH, IN
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

London, 6 Sept^r, 1757.

MADAM,

I had the Honour to receive your much esteemed favour of the 31 July in its due time, for which I return You my Most hearty Acknowledgements. On considering the contents of it, I own I was at a Great loss in regard to the Manner we could act to settle a price for Mr. Massey's fossils. As there is no Catalogue of them, nor Any friend of judgment in that Study near the spot, to Act as Umpire in the affair, I therefore daily postponed, Madam, to return you My thanks till I might hit on some Method to proceed in, but in vain, as indeed I find it is to this moment. All what we can do, I believe, is for Miss Masseys to send for a person from Oxford, which tho' certainly an Expence to those Young Ladies, would Answer if the Fossils proved curious or rare, by adding a proportionable price; however, if this would not suit, then let Miss Masseys set a Value Upon them, and I would perhaps agree to their price at random, and so take My chance of what they proved to be. One of these Methods can only be persued, as I cannot Myself visit the place, nor do I know Any one in Oxford whom I could employ in such a business; I therefore, Madam, beg of you to ask Miss Masseys what they would have for all their late Father's Collection of Natural Curiosities (not the Medals or Coins), and for all Manuscript papers relating to them, which may perhaps be found among the said Gent^ls papers, for I believe some Observations or Notices of them (tho no Catalogue) might happen nicely reviewing them, to be found.

I beg your Pardon, Madam, for thus intruding on Your goodness. I wish, Madam, in return, it were in My Power to execute Any orders you might desire to be done in this Metropolis, I should be proud of the Honour of your Commands, for believe me to be with Great Sincerity & esteem,

Madam,

Your greatly Oblig'd,
& most Obed^t. h. Servant,

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT.

A gentleman on a pedestrian tour in the vicinity of Wirksworth, some years ago, was in doubt which way he should take to reach Matlock, and seeing a man at work repairing the road, he put the question to him, when he received the following reply:—"Thou mun goo daan that loan an on that bonk an ton ta thee reight honk an the conna goo ronk."* The gentleman could fortunately understand this and safely reached his destination.

J. B. ROBINSON.

Derby.

* Thou must go down that lane and on that bank and turn to thy right hand and thou cannot go wrong.

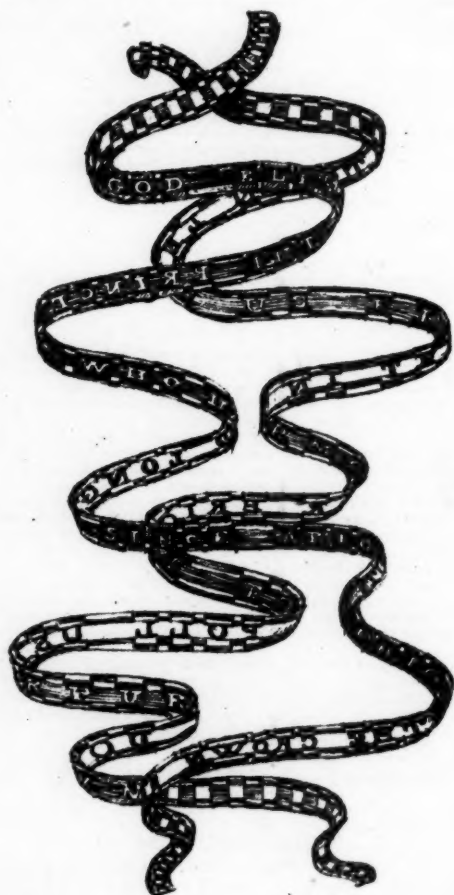
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